

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS

Copyright 1919 by
The Christian Science Publishing Society

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919

Eighteen
Pages

VOL. XI, NO. 312

TREATY OF PEACE COMMENT TAKES POLITICAL TURN

United States Senators Hold That the Treaty Will Be a Leading Issue in Presidential Campaign—Appeal to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—United States senators who had not yet left Washington yesterday paid little attention to fighting over again the battles which had resulted in the defeat of the ratification of the Peace Treaty. Most of the comment concerned itself with the political drift and the gains and losses of each of the two political parties in connection with the Senate's action. With few exceptions, it was held that the Peace Treaty would be one of the big issues in the presidential campaign next year. Millions of copies of the reservations are being printed by the national Republican organizations to be sent to the voters of the country, the emphasis being placed on the "Americanism" which animated the actions of the reservationists. While the extreme views of the "irreconcilables" will be made use of, the reasonable utterances of such a mild reservationist as Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, will be given prominence and copies of the speech which he delivered in the Senate on Wednesday explaining the reservations will be sent broadcast.

Public Opinion Considered

While much is said about the reaction of public opinion and its effect upon the senators, there is an impression that the senators deliberately took the measure of the effect of their actions and that they will not be greatly swayed in their course by what the public says or does between this time and that of again considering the Treaty. There is a feeling that there is as much to be gained as lost by what has happened, and every senator professes himself ready to go before the country and abide by its decision, at the same time safeguarding his position by stoutly maintaining that he is sure of being sustained.

There is more of a look ahead to the presidential campaign than to the immediate effect on the Senate. "The presidential campaign will be fought on the issue of the Peace Treaty," said Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, speaking for the Republicans yesterday, and he added that the reservations which were rejected with the Treaty by the Senate would be submitted to the American people before the Treaty was acted upon.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska, and Administration leader, predicted that an agreement would be reached on reservations and the Treaty ratified before the conventions met to nominate presidential candidates, and that it would not therefore be an issue in the campaign. Mr. Hitchcock admitted that great pressure will be brought to bear upon the President in the next few days to induce him to take a more conciliatory attitude toward modifications of the Treaty, but he insisted that equally strong pressure would be exerted upon those who advocated the Lodge reservations. Both sides, he said, would be forced by public opinion and demand to compromise.

"I will tell you what will be done," said William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah. "The Treaty will be adopted, speedily with the preamble to the Lodge reservations, which requires the assent of three out of four principal allies, stricken out. There will be a change of wording here and there and a modification of the Shantung reservation to make it less offensive to Japan."

Senator Lodge made a statement as follows: "I have no special comment to make. The case is very simple: After four months of careful consideration and discussion, the reservations were presented to the Senate. They were purely American in their character, designed solely to Americanize the Treaty and make it safe for the United States. Under the President's orders, the followers of the Administration in the Senate voted down those reservations. It was also shown by a vote that there was a decisive majority against the Treaty with the reservations. Those reservations as presented to the Senate will stand. There is no room for further compromise between Americanism and the super-government presented by the League."

"All I ask now is that we may have the opportunity to lay those reservations before the American people. To that great and final tribunal alone would I appeal. I wish to carry those reservations into the campaign. I wish the American people to read and study them. They are not like the covenant of the League. They are simple. I do not see that there is one of them to which any American can object. I want the people to see them, understand them and think of them in every household, on every farm, in every shop and factory throughout the land. Then let them decide."

Opposition to Senator Hitchcock

An interesting bit of the aftermath of the Treaty defeat is the criticism of Senator Hitchcock, which has come to the surface. Although Mr. Hitchcock is understood to have carried out faithfully the wishes of the Administration, it is openly asserted that the White House will join in the cam-

paign against Senator Hitchcock as leader, and will throw its influence in favor of Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, who is a candidate for the position of permanent leader, to succeed Thomas S. Martin of Virginia. J. P. Tumulty and A. Mitchell Palmer, United States Attorney-General, are counted among his supporters.

Senator Hitchcock and 14 senators friendly to him held a conference yesterday and plans were made to forward his selection as permanent leader. George E. Chamberlain (D.), Senator from Oregon, it was announced, will have charge of his campaign.

Senator Hitchcock will have the support of most of the western minority senators for the leadership, but the contest will not be one strictly between southern members on the one side and the northern and the western senators on the other.

Charles A. Culberson (D.), Senator from Texas, the oldest Democratic senator in point of continuous service, is supporting Mr. Hitchcock as leader, as is F. M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, the next ranking Democrat. Mr. Simmons was urged to enter the contest, but refused to be a candidate. Hoke Smith (D.), Senator from Georgia, is another southerner who is behind Hitchcock.

The leadership contest will await the reconvening of Congress. Senator Hitchcock leaves for Omaha today, and Senator Underwood expects to take a vacation before the regular session begins.

Powers Expected to Act

Deposit of Treaty Ratifications Likely to Be Made Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Government expects that the powers, acting without the United States, will proceed to the depositing of ratifications of the Peace Treaty about the first of next month, it was stated at the State Department yesterday. The Treaty, according to its terms, will go into effect between the ratifying nations on the deposit in Paris of ratifications by three of the great nations. While it was said that the closing of sessions of the Peace Conference and the return to the United States of the American delegation during the first week of December are expected, this action will not affect the various unofficial representatives and commissions in different European countries whose authority is derived from the armistice and will not be affected by the Senate action in rejecting the Treaty.

ALLIES TO CARRY OUT LEAGUE PLAN

Mr. Bonar Law Comments on Decision of United States Sen- ate—British Obligations Con- tingent on America's Action

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Friday).—The United States Senate, said Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons today, has apparently adjourned without passing the resolution which it must pass before the President can ratify the Peace Treaty with Germany. The inability of the United States' representatives at Paris to deposit the Treaty ratification by America simultaneously with the deposit of the ratification by the other powers would not, however, he added, prevent the remaining allied and associated powers from proceeding to carry the Treaty into effect.

Continuing, Mr. Bonar Law assured the Liberal leader that the government would not weaken in its determination to see the League of Nations become effective, and he added that it would be a mistake to assume that the possibility of the help of the United States has gone. The alteration of the ratification date would depend upon whether it was found that at the meeting of the Senate early in December there was any possibility of a change of view.

When asked if the Senate's action had any difference to the Anglo-French-American treaty, Mr. Bonar Law said, "our undertaking in that Treaty was contingent upon its being carried also by the United States but the Treaty has not yet been considered, or at least ratified, by the United States."

When asked if the Anglo-French portion of the Treaty stood, irrespective of America's act, Mr. Bonar Law repeated that the British obligations were contingent upon the United States undertaking the same obligations. "Our undertaking in that Treaty," declared Mr. Bonar Law, "which so far has been unratified by the United States, was contingent upon its also being carried by the United States. Another situation might create a new condition of affairs."

Premier on Situation in Vienna

LONDON, England (Thursday).—Mr. Lloyd George, replying to questions in the House of Commons today, said he saw no hope of amelioration in the economic situation of Vienna without the help of the United States. The British had already given aid to the Viennese Government amounting to £3,500,000, but the Premier announced that Great Britain did not intend to continue to bear the greater part of the burden of the famine in that country.

LIQUOR MEN SEEK PAY FOR STOCKS

Arguments in Case Before the United States Supreme Court Turn Chiefly Upon Compensation Rather Than Privilege

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—It is evident from the arguments being presented at the hearings before the Supreme Court in the war-time prohibition cases, that counsel for the brewers and distillers have small hope of obtaining a decision which will again permit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the United States, but are seeking to obtain a ruling that those who have liquor on hand which they cannot sell shall be compensated by the United States Government.

Time and again, Elihu Root, Levi Mayer, and W. D. Guthrie, of counsel for the liquor interests, referred to the value of the property in the hands of their clients in the form of beer or whisky. They reiterated that the government had collected taxes on this property, and that it had not the right to confiscate it without due compensation. W. D. Guthrie said yesterday that the brewing company of Jacob Ruppert in New York had on hand \$1,000,000 worth of beer which, he claimed, was not intoxicating, and that there was altogether in the country at least \$50,000,000 or \$60,000,000 worth of the same kind of beverage which was held up by the government. The brewers want to get their money out of it. On the preceding day, it was stated that one firm alone in Kentucky had \$75,000,000 worth of whisky in bond.

The sole hope of the liquor interests now rests on what the Supreme Court will do to prevent them from sustaining losses on what they have on hand.

Power of Congress Assailed

The right of Congress to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors was assailed by Mr. Root and Mr. Guthrie, who contended that the war-time act and the Volstead enforcement measure not only violated the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting the taking of property without due compensation, but that they were inoperative because of the cessation of hostilities and the demobilization of the army.

Mr. Root declared that by allowing the liquor interests a year in which to dispose of their stocks, "the Eighteenth Amendment came very near being a contract. But when the war is over, the Volstead act takes away this time of grace," he asserted. He expressed the fervent hope that "the Constitution may remain effective for the imposition of limits on that official power which, if not limited in the courts of the country, will destroy liberty as effectively as German autocracy had done."

Assistant Attorney-General Frierson said the fact remained that we are legally in a state of war, and the solemn duty rests on Congress to keep the country prepared to meet any complication that may arise before the completion of peace.

"Have we any troops abroad now?" asked Chief Justice White.

"Yes,"

"By what authority?"

"Because the war is not yet ended," Mr. Frierson replied.

Chief Justice Insistent

When Mr. Guthrie later said that the United States had always kept soldiers abroad, Justice White inquired what soldier the United States had kept abroad.

Mr. Guthrie replied that there had been naval representatives.

"Yes, but no soldiers," said Justice White.

"Marines," suggested Mr. Guthrie.

"Yes," the Chief Justice admitted, adding that they are a part of the ship's crew, and to send them ashore does not constitute an offensive act.

Mr. Root prompted Mr. Guthrie by saying that when he was Secretary of State he had sent 5000 troops to China.

The Chief Justice remarked that that still did not justify Mr. Guthrie's statement that the United States always kept soldiers in foreign countries, and the incident was closed.

President's Words Cited

Much was made of the President's several messages to Congress on the subject of prohibition by the lawyers representing the liquor interests, but A. C. King, solicitor-general, said that the President did not state in his message that demobilization was legally complete. Many soldiers are still at large and have not been absorbed into the community. He contended that there were two conditions: one the cessation of war, and the other the demobilization, the date of which was to be proclaimed by the President, that proclamation carrying with it much more significance than a mere message to Congress. There had to be an outward and visible sign that the demobilization had been completed, that the President had not given by formal proclamation.

Beer Making Sanctioned

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—John C. Pollock, United States district judge, yesterday sanctioned the lifting of the ban on the manufacture and sale of 2.75 per cent beer in St. Louis.

LAWRENCE POST NOT TO OPPOSE KREISLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts.—Lawrence Post, American Legion, voted last night, after long discussion, not to interfere with the performance of Fritz Kreisler, the Austrian violinist, in a local theater tomorrow afternoon. In the discussion it was pointed out that Mr. Kreisler, during the war, assisted the Red Cross and the Liberty Loans, and gave both time and money for the United States, having worked in cantonments for the soldiers.

The post went on record, however, as opposing any appearance of any persons who have not shown themselves "100 per cent American," and insisted that the promoters of the concert give their word that no German music be played.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF FOOD RESTORED

United States Attorney-General Clothed by President With Authority of Administrator— Sugar Prices Will Be Fixed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—President Wilson yesterday transferred, by executive order, all the powers formerly exercised by Herbert Hoover as Food Administrator to A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States. The Department of Justice has been directing the campaign to reduce the cost of living, and as Mr. Hoover did not feel prepared to resume his duties, Mr. Palmer was clothed with his authority.

The principal use of the new powers by the Attorney-General will be in controlling the price of sugar. By Monday, it is expected, an official statement on the government's regulation of sugar prices will be made.

Mr. Palmer now can license wholesale dealers, and if retailers charge more for sugar than the Department of Justice deems just, any wholesaler who sold to such retailer may lose his license.

Howard Figg, assistant to the Attorney-General, is in charge of price-fixing. He has gone to New York City to confer with officials of the Sugar Equalization Board, and while there also will confer with shoe and clothing manufacturers and dealers with a view to eliminating any profiteering that may exist in the sale of wearing apparel.

Although prices of general necessities show no substantial decline since the government undertook to squeeze out excess profits, officials at the Department of Justice assert that without such efforts as have been made, prices would have risen far higher than ever before recorded in the United States.

Hawaiian Sugar Output

HONOLULU, Territory of Hawaii.—The sugar output of Hawaii for 1920 is estimated by the Sugar Factors Company, Ltd., at 562,413 tons. This is approximately 40,000 tons less than the output of the islands in 1919.

Sugar Dealers Arrested

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Thirty-five sugar dealers were arrested here on Friday on charges of violating the Lever Food Act. The arrests were made by agents of the United States Department of Justice. It is claimed that wholesalers and jobbers have been charging retailers 16 and 17 cents a pound, making it impossible for the retailers to sell at the fair-price mark of 13 to 13½ cents.

INDEX FOR NOVEMBER 22, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 13
Stock Market.....	10
Financial World Affairs Reviewed Decline in Sterling Exchange.....	10
Dividends Declared.....	12
Railroad Earnings.....	17
Shoe Buyers in Boston.....	17
Editorials.....	Page 13
The Deserter.....	1
"Reds" and the American Sunday Old Brooms and Senate Corners.....	4
George Elliot.....	10
Notes and Comments.....	17
General News.....	Page 13
Intervention as Aim of Kidnaping.....	1
Treaty Comment Takes Political Turn.....	1
Federal Control of Food Restored.....	1
Peasant Risings in Russia Reported.....	1
Armenia Divided by Former Secret Treaty of Allies.....	1
Allies to Carry Out League Plan.....	1
Liquor Men Seek Pay for Stocks.....	1
British Opinion on Treaty Refusal.....	2
Trade Missions Seek Public Aid.....	4
Inflation Seen as Cost Factor.....	4
Guatemala Pays Tribute to Thinks.....	5
Tzcho-Slovak Position Bright.....	6
Causes of High Prices in India.....	6
Italy Ready for Tourist Traffic.....	6
Spain Spanish King During War.....	6
Peace Treaty View in French Chamber.....	8
Egyptian Unrest Cause Is Sought.....	9
Prince of Wales Concludes Visit.....	9
Prohibition May Reorganize Courts.....	11
Illustrations.....	Page 13
Victor Orlando.....	1
Bernard Shaw.....	3
Frank Vanderlip.....	4

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Published daily, except Sundays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$4.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75 cents. Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

INTERVENTION AS AIM OF KIDNAPING

United States Consular Agent Reports Bandits Told Him as Much—Intention Was to Seize British Official Also

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Full details of the kidnaping of William O. Jenkins, United States consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, were made public by the State Department yesterday as compiled from a report sent to the department by Mr. Jenkins. The report is substantially similar to the account of his experience given in a letter to E. L. Davis (D.), Representative from Tennessee, and made public yesterday.

The official statement of the facts follows the sending of an emphatic note to the Mexican Government by the State Department on Thursday. No reply to this note had been received yesterday. It was not an ultimatum, but the United States Government, through responsible officials, has made it known that prompt action is expected on the part of the Mexican Government. The arrest twice of Mr. Jenkins, after he was kidnaped, on a charge of being in collusion with the bandits, has "incensed" the United States Government, in the language of the note.

No Pursuit of Bandits

Mr. Jenkins' report, written before he was arrested, forecast such a procedure by the local Mexican authorities at Puebla. Although these authorities offered to hunt the bandits when he was held a prisoner in the mountains, he asserted they had done nothing to apprehend them after his release and up to the date of his report, November 7. They had, however, energetically acted on the theory that Mr. Jenkins had connived at his abduction, and had arrested several persons they believed were implicated.

The financial loss sustained by Mr. Jenkins is estimated by him to be \$37,341 pesos, or approximately \$173,670 in United States money. Of this total, the bandits who kidnaped him robbed the safe in the consular office of 50,623 pesos, although only 105 pesos of this sum was consular funds. The bandits exacted a ransom of 300,000 pesos, 57,000 pesos being paid in cash or drafts, and the remainder in notes guaranteed by Mr. Jenkins and several of his friends, who, he asserts, will be liable to injury if the notes are not paid.

Leader Is Identified

The bandits, Mr. Jenkins believes, purposed to kidnap William Har-dacker, British Vice-Consul at Puebla, at the same time, with the object of causing both the United States and Great Britain to take action against the Mexican Government, but Mr. Har-dacker was in Mexico City on October 19 when Mr. Jenkins was taken. The leader of the bandits, Mr. Jenkins stated, told him repeatedly that the plan was to demonstrate the inability of the Mexican Government to protect foreigners and to force the Mexican Government to pay the ransom.

He identified the leader of the bandits as Federico Cordoba, who, he said, tied Mr. Jenkins to a horse and rode into the mountains near Puebla, where he was kept, without shelter, for a week, or until October 26, in the meantime allowing Mr. Jenkins to correspond with his wife and friends for payment of the ransom.

The best element of citizens in Puebla, he declares, consider the charges made against him by the local authorities an effort to evade responsibility for his abduction, and he insists that he has not been hostile to the authorities, but had, in fact, given them valuable assistance on various occasions. He had maintained a night

ARMENIA DIVIDED BY FORMER SECRET TREATY OF ALLIES

Armenians Eagerly Await De- cision of Conference to Counter the Vicious Effects of Inter- national Finance and Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

LONDON, England.—At this final stage of the Peace Conference, where the problem of Turkey will soon have to come up for a definite solution, latent forces of international finance and politics are hard at work to prevent a righteous and honorable settlement. It is high time that some ugly features of this international game were brought to light, and some of the influences operating in or around the Peace Conference were disclosed, as the more the solution of the Turkish problem is postponed, the more financiers and interested politicians seem to be gathering strength for carrying out their own schemes with regard to this solution. It is perhaps hard to say so, yet there is unmistakable evidence that the little idealistic element which existed in conference circles early in the year has gradually evaporated in the melting-pot of territorial and financial rivalries of the great powers, and a modernized form of "realpolitik" is now dominating the discussions of the Peace Conference.

General Obregon's Tour
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Gen. Alvaro Obregon, candidate for the presidency of Mexico, is on his way by sea to Manzanillo, on the west coast of Mexico, on a campaign tour, it was learned here yesterday. After a short time on the west coast, he plans to go directly to Mexico City, where he will carry on his campaign against President Carranza and Luis Cabrera, attending the convention of the Liberal Constitution Party, which, it is said, will endorse him as its candidate.

General Obregon expects then to go to the border at Laredo and make speeches, covering practically the entire northern section of the country. This will be followed by a trip through the southern states of Mexico and a return to the capital.

Efforts to Save General Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Many telegrams were sent yesterday and last night by Americans in Washington and other cities of the United States to friends in Mexico urging them to try to persuade President Carranza to save the life of Gen. Felipe Angeles, reports of whose capture by Carranzistas were confirmed by the Mexican Embassy. Many of the telegrams declared the execution of General Angeles would react seriously against Mexico in public opinion in the United States and would be a weapon in the hands of those advocating military intervention in Mexico.

PEASANT RISINGS IN RUSSIA REPORTED

Insurgents Said to Be Trying to Break Through in South to Join Volunteer Army—Bolshe- viki Concerned Over Problem

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday).—A peasant rising behind the Bolshevik lines in the Chernigov area, west of Kursk, is reported by the War Office today. General Denikin also states that the peasants of the Astrakhan Government have revolted against the Bolsheviks and that risings have occurred in the Karaga Government and in the Borisoglebsk district. The insurgents, he says, are trying to break through in the south to join the volunteer army.

The Bolsheviks have angered the peasants by sending agents dressed as volunteers who buy food and supplies from the peasants and then report them for hostility to the soviets, hundreds being shot or imprisoned. In the Dnieper region, northwest of Kiev, a peasant rising has spread through six villages behind the Bolshevik Irpen front, the insurgents annihilating the third international Hungarian regiment, a Denikin wireless message states.

From other sources come stories, including the surrounding of Moscow by insurgents, which should doubtless be treated with reserve. Nevertheless, from a long Moscow message giving Nicholas Lenin's speech on the peasant problem, the Bolshevik leaders are clearly much exercised over the question of how to cope with the peasant problem, and especially with the well-to-do peasants.

Capture of Kursk Claimed by Reds

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—With regard to the Russian situation, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands that General Judenitch has returned to a line further west than that from which he started and that the Bolsheviks are concentrating on driving him into Esthonian territory, when his army would disappear as a fighting force. Meantime the Letts are driving back Colonel Bermond, or Prince Avaloff, on the whole front and Colonel Bermond's troops are alleged to be devastating the country, as they retreat. In the Ukraine, the Volunteers are still advancing against General Petlura, whose Galician troops have gone over to General Denikin and agree that the Ukraine should be considered part of an indivisible Russia. The Volunteer Army disclaims any interference in the home affairs of the Galicians.

The situation behind General Denikin, although for some time alarming, is now reported to be well in hand. On a 350-mile front from west of Voronezh to the north of Kiev the volunteers have been repulsed and the Reds claim the capture of Kursk. The Don Army on the other hand continues to advance on the left, and altogether during the past week General Denikin has captured nearly 7000 prisoners, besides guns. Following the loss of Omsk, Admiral Kolitchak's capital disturbances have occurred in the interior of Siberia.

Partition of Armenia

From this delimitation of their respective zones of territorial acquisitions, it is evident that Russia and France had divided up Armenia among themselves, without any regard to the interests or wishes of Armenians whose lingering extermination was being attempted by the Turks at that time. Thanks to the Russian revolution, Russia does not count now, and the first Russian revolutionary government under Prince Lvoff and Mr. Milukoff, renounced all claims of conquest and denounced all these secret treaties. Northeastern Armenia, therefore, is released from all further subjection to foreign rule. But the case of southwestern Armenia, that is the French zone of the secret treaty, is at present a subject of political speculation.

The French Government, strongly supported by the French press, have recently been insisting on the carrying out of the above secret treaty of May, 1916, according to which all Cilicia, Sivas, Diarbekir, and all southwestern Armenia were generously given to France. There is also sufficient disquieting evidence to show that France's lust for territorial aggrandizement has achieved a great triumph in the form of a new Franco-British military convention concluded quite recently between the two powers.

New Franco-British Convention

According to this new military convention, British troops are to retire from the greater part of Syria, in conformity with the blue line of the secret treaty of 1916, and France will occupy all Cilicia and most of Armenia south of the latitude of Sivas-Diarbekir-Mosul, always in accordance with the same secret treaty. As officially stated, this readjustment of the zones of military occupation between Britain and France bears merely a provisional character, and has no connection with the ultimate political settlement of those provinces. This prolonged military occupation of Armenia by allied troops is most welcome to us Armenians, who have recently been very much disturbed at the apparent threat of fresh massacres by Turks. Nevertheless, taking a long view of this whole problem, and considering some of the motives lying at the back of this military occupation, we cannot help entertaining a certain measure of anxiety as to the ultimate upshot of such a course.

With the exception of a few Socialist papers, the entire French press has taken up a clear-cut attitude toward the Turkish problem. French financiers and journalists have joined hands in upholding the maintenance of Turkish sovereignty from the Bosphorus to the Persian frontier, because France is Turkey's greatest creditor. It is not made clear whether the French zone of the secret treaty is to be omitted from Turkish sovereignty

EVERY DAY THE HIPPODROME
NEW YORK
HARRY BRIGGS

GREEK LAWS ON
HOURS OF LABOR

Delegates to International Conference Explain Why It Would Be Difficult to Have a General 48-Hour Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Greece had laws long before the signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles for limiting the maximum hours of work and the minimum duration of rest.

A. S. Sklitzopoulos, delegates from Greece to the International Labor Conference, declared, naming various industries to which laws were applied. These laws would have been extended to other industries, they said, had it not been for the war, which brought about internal conflict as well as abnormal conditions, and which checked the work of the higher labor council, the aim of which was and is to regulate by decree the duration of work in each industry.

"The State has also put the eight-hour day into effect in all work in which itself or the municipalities and communities, as employers, give employment to workmen on buildings, roads and in other similar works," say the delegates.

"Furthermore, everywhere where the State has been compelled by its food administration policy to requisition food establishments, it has applied the eight-hour day of its own initiative, as, for instance, in the flour and grain mills and macaroni factories of Athens and the Piræus, especially in order to combat unemployment among a considerable number of workmen as the result of diminished importation of wheat and flour.

"Finally, wherever conflicts took place between employers and workmen, the cause of which was particularly the demands of the workmen for the limitation of the duration of work to eight hours and in which the State was obliged to intervene as arbitrator—and it almost always did intervene—it aided the workmen in this way to obtain the eight-hour day. Thus the eight-hour day was secured by the coopers, repairers and cleaners of steamships, ship carpenters and builders, glass blowers, workmen in arsenic kilns, longshoremen handling charcoal and other merchandise in the harbor of the Piræus, and finally the workmen in gas works.

"And now it is asked: Could the principle of the eight-hour or 48-hour week now be made generally applicable in Greece by legislation? "The insufficient industrial development of the country and the exceptional conditions under which that development is taking place are reasons which even the Peace Treaty recognized.

"The particular reasons for which Greece could not follow the policy of other countries, are as follows:

(a) The youth of her industry.

(b) The technical backwardness of this industry.

(c) The characteristics of the Greek workman.

(d) The quantitative and qualitative output of work.

"The eight-hour day wherever demanded nowadays presupposes a fully-developed industry, and such a state of industry does not exist in Greece, where small industries still are predominant. The eight-hour day presupposes a satisfactory output of work on the part of the workman, which we cannot expect today from the Greek workman in equal measure with that of the European or the American workman.

An abrupt extension of the principle of the eight-hour day in Greece under the general and special conditions of today would not only raise an obstacle to the industrial evolution and development of the country, but at the same time it would contribute to the continuation of the emigration of the Greek workman to other countries to look for work there, for it would be impossible for him to live without leaving his native land."

JURORS ASK FULL
NEW YORK INQUIRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The extraordinary grand jury, which this week asked a second time that Gov. Alfred E. Smith designate the Attorney-General as their legal advisor in place of Edward Swann, county district attorney, followed that presentation by a notification to the Supreme Court that it had instituted a "general investigation of the municipal offices and the departments and of the office of the district attorney of New York County, inspired by reasonable grounds of belief that public officials have been guilty of wilful and corrupt misconduct in office."

Mr. Swann says the action of the jury is wholly without warrant of law.

Justice Weeks requested that the matter of the so-called milk trust be submitted to the grand jury as soon as possible, and that it be finally disposed of by indictment or otherwise, saying that it had been under consideration for three months already. District Attorney Swann objected, urging that he wished to present nothing to the jury except facts bearing on corruption in the city or county offices, but finally agreed to act upon the court's proposal.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS
ACTION DEPLORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Regret at the rejection by the United States Senate of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations and the hope that by compromise the Treaty would be accepted at the incoming session of the Senate,

were expressed in resolutions passed at a meeting of the American-British Federation on Thursday.

Francis R. Jones of London, representing the Overseas Club, said the League would be of little value without the United States. "What," he asked, "may be expected of nations who know comparatively nothing of freedom if a country like the United States can reach no agreement on such a vital question? Politicians are thinking of the next election and statesmen of the next generation, and consequently fail to clearly see the important issues."

SOURCE OF RADICAL
SUPPORT SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes was called before the grand jury yesterday in the investigation of alleged seditious activities. It is said she has contributed to the Communist Party. A number of checks for such contributions, from various persons, are said to have been found in the literature seized in the recent raids. Samuel A. Berger, deputy state attorney-general, says there will be some surprise when the list of contributors to this party and to radical publications is made public, since it shows the extent to which the party movement has spread. The list is expected when the grand jury files its report.

A number of public-school teachers were examined yesterday as to their views with reference to the party. Miss Sonia Ginsberg has already been dismissed, and more are expected to be.

Miss Bella Gilow, a sister of Benjamin Gilow, former Socialist Assemblyman now held on bail for the grand jury, was also a grand jury witness. Ivan Novikoff, editor of a Russian paper, "Novy Mir," was arrested on a criminal anarchy charge yesterday.

Mrs. Sproule Held to Grand Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—When the case of Mrs. Marion E. Sproule, state secretary of the Communist Party, was called yesterday before Judge James T. Parmenter of the Municipal Court, the court declined jurisdiction and Mrs. Sproule was held in \$2500 for the grand jury on charges of having distributed literature of an anarchistic nature.ELIMINATION OF
JITNEYS DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—Homer Loring, chairman of the Eastern Massachusetts Railway Company board of trustees, told the City Council yesterday that nothing but elimination of jitney competition in Lawrence would be acceptable to the board. He said November 26 would be the last day on which street cars would be run in this city unless the council voted to suspend jitney licenses.

The council had asked for an extension of time until December 9, when the question could be placed on the ballot. In reply to this Mr. Loring said the only thing to do was to stop jitney traffic until that time and then allow the people to vote whether they wanted the street cars or the jitneys.

The Jitney Drivers Association has informed the council that in case jitney licenses are suspended the jitneys will run without charge and rely upon the generosity of their passengers.

There are 242 jitneys in this city, the largest number, it is said, in any city of its size in the country, and the trustees of the street railway say the street cars here are being run at a loss.

COST OF CLOTHES IN
CANADA TO BE LOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Following an investigation into the price of clothing, the Canadian Board of Commerce has issued an order prohibiting gross profit in excess of 33 1-3 per cent on suits and overcoats, costing the vendor over \$25, and 26 per cent when the cost to the vendor is \$25 or under. The order becomes effective in Toronto on December 15.

The order will result in a great saving to people of moderate means. After March 15, only 26 per cent gross profit will be permitted on suits and overcoats costing the vendor \$20 or less.

NEW UNITED STATES
WARSHIP LAUNCHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

VALLEJO, California—The United States battleship California, the latest superdreadnaught to be added to the United States Navy, and described as one of the most powerful afloat, was successfully launched here Thursday. The California is virtually a sister ship to the New Mexico, and will have an armament of 12 14-inch guns, four torpedo tubes, and other guns. The vessel is 624 feet long, has a displacement of 32,000 tons, and will have a speed of 21 knots an hour when completed. The ship will cost approximately \$15,000,000.

GOVERNOR'S STAND INDORSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Resolutions unanimously adopted yesterday, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, indorsed strongly the attitude of Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in the police strike; urged the elimination of radicalism, and recommended better pay for teachers and higher appropriations for education, aids to home-owning, development of the port of Boston, and maintenance of highways for automobilizing during the winter.

INFLATION SEEN
AS COST FACTOR

Frank A. Vanderlip Says Concentration of World's Gold, and Not Profiteering, Caused Advance—Recession Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
HARTFORD, Connecticut—Frank A. Vanderlip, former Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, and for 10 years president of the National City Bank of New York, in an address here yesterday, said that the present highDrawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from photograph by Underwood & Underwood
Frank A. Vanderlip

cost of living in America was due, not primarily to the wage demands of the employee or profiteering by the capitalist, but chiefly to the inflation of currency throughout the world.

Mr. Vanderlip believed that the United States had now reached the peak of high prices, and that the tendency from now on would be a gradual downward trend in costs. He said in part:

"During the war we sold Europe far more than we purchased from her. In order that she might pay this bill, she was forced to liquidate most of her American securities, and to send us the gold she had in reserve. At one period during the war we had in this country \$1,300,000,000 in gold. This was one of the factors that caused inflation. A second factor was the Liberty Loan issues. The people invested all of their savings, and borrowed money from the banks in order to pay for more bonds. The result was the same as if the government had issued paper money amounting to the sum the people borrowed from the banks.

"If we had not had the federal reserve banking system during the war, we would have had a panic and a serious crisis resulting from our efforts to finance, not only our own war costs, but also those of Europe.

"The wage earner, in dealing with his daily problems of making the money in his pay envelope meet his expenses under the present conditions of high prices, should take satisfaction in the knowledge that no one is to blame, that it is not due to the profiteers, or to any of the other hundred different reasons commonly assigned to the high living costs, but is merely an economic phenomenon.

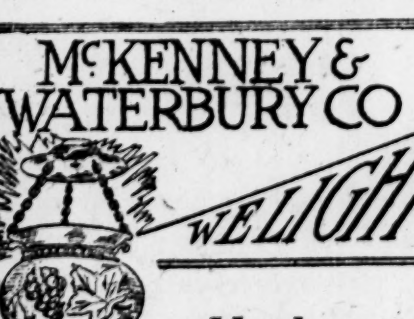
"If the government is economical in its methods and adopts a sound budget system, I see no reason to expect further inflation of currency, and rising prices will come to an end."

INQUIRY INTO FLOUR
PRICES PROMISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Brig-Gen. John H. Sherburne, chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Necessaries of Life, in a statement issued regarding advancing flour prices, has asserted that "the commission is following this matter very closely, and is prepared to prosecute vigorously the first violation of reasonable profit regulations."

At the office of the commission, it was said yesterday that the commission may initiate prosecutions through United States district attorneys or the attorney-general of the State, and

EVERYTHING IN ELECTRICAL
HOUSEHOLD SERVANTSHeadquarters for
LIGHTING FIXTURES

Everything new, artistic and practical that the world's premier designers create in lighting fixtures finds a place in our showrooms. And so it is that many people frequently visit our parlors purposely to keep in touch with the newest developments, adding a fixture now and then that has some special appeal.

The New Chair Lamps
Boudoir, Table and Floor Fixtures
Beautiful Semi-Indirect Bowls
Adam and Alabaster Designs
Silk and Parchment Shades
This exhibit is well worth a visit, for all fixtures are lighted to give actual effect. Catalog on request.

181 FRANKLIN STREET, Corner Congress Street, BOSTON

that the laws gives considerable power in matters of combination among dealers, or hoarding.

The question of "reasonable" profit, it was admitted, might have to be left to a jury. It was assumed at the office of the commission that war-time profits would be taken into consideration in determining whether or not a profit was reasonable. It was also mentioned that elaborate studies made by the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration indicate that 17 per cent is a reasonable profit for a retailer, and 12½ per cent for a wholesaler.

IMPERATOR RELEASED
TO GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The former German liner Imperator was released to Great Britain yesterday. An English crew of 1000 has been in New York several weeks pending a decision on the disposition of the liner, and the members began taking possession at once. The United States naval crew will be entirely off the ship by Monday.

John Barton Payne, chairman of the Shipping Board, explained that the release of the ship was without prejudice while ultimate ownership is being established. Last Tuesday he sent a cable message to Frank L. Polk, chairman of the United States delegation at the Peace Conference, in which he proposed that the eight German liners being held by the Shipping Board, including the Imperator, be turned over to Great Britain, upon condition that Great Britain turn over to the United States 12 oil tankers claimed by the Standard Oil Company.

The following day he sent another message to Mr. Polk that the Imperator would be released at once, but that the other seven liners would be released when the oil tankers were released by Great Britain. No reply to either message had been received yesterday, but unofficial information from Paris indicated Great Britain would agree.

The decision to release the Imperator was approved by President Wilson, who has had under consideration the whole question of the ownership of the liners and the tankers.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST
BILLBOARDS IS AIDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Springfield News Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—The Springfield Real Estate Board, which comprises a number of the larger real estate dealers, has added its support to the campaign instituted by the Citizens League to abolish or bring about modification of billboards in this city. The real estate men take the attitude that the billboards tend to depreciate the value of property in their neighborhood and they are interested in having a strong delegation attend a hearing to be given shortly in Boston by a commission which is to report remedial legislation to the General Court.

The Springfield Federation of Women's Clubs in a recent meeting went on record as opposing the billboards. These are not confined to the business districts but have found their way into some of the better residential districts. Local ordinances prescribing fireproof construction now make it possible to place billboards in close proximity to wooden dwellings without fire hazard but cutting off light and air. In many instances also, where boards are built on otherwise vacant corners they are held to constitute a traffic menace by limiting the view.

DEMAND FOR TREES
DEPLETING FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Burlington News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—The demand for evergreen trees for the holidays is jeopardizing the forests of Vermont and the work of the forestry department, according to the office of the Secretary of State. As a result, a bill to regulate the practice may be presented in the next Legislature. It is estimated that the dealers in small trees will take from the Vermont hills this winter approximately 5,000,000 trees for use in decorating purposes.

The Department of Agriculture has been trying to induce Vermont farmers to set out 1,500,000 trees a year, but with this depletion, the State is slipping backward in spite of a liberal appropriation devoted to the reforestation of Vermont.

TRADE MISSIONS
SEEK PUBLIC'S AID

Emissaries of Allies in the United States Propose Popular Credit Plan in Restoring Exchange Interrupted by European War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Needs of the Allies for a long-time credit and lower exchange rate, in order that, exhausted by the war, they may rehabilitate their own resources, not only for their own good, but for that of the rest of the world, are being emphasized here just now by members of the International Trade Conference, recently formed in Atlantic City, and by American business men and financiers, who realize that America's responsibility toward Europe did not end when the armistice was signed.

Though the European nations are doing great things in reconstruction, the war has created a trade balance against them which is deemed disastrous in view of the inflated condition of the exchange markets. The Atlantic City conference, attended by unofficial business missions from Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, appointed a committee which has studied the question, and in turn has named another committee, which will begin further study at once. The members of these missions returned to New York, after touring the country, following the Atlantic City meeting, and their leaders explained Europe's needs at a luncheon given by the Merchants Association.

Public Help Asked

Their program did not include any conferences with financial interests here, but such conferences will be held this morning. Although it was said at the International Trade Conference headquarters it was not probable that any concrete plans would be made for big loans to the Allies on a long-term basis, the trend of the speeches at the luncheon was for long-term securities, approved by the United States Government, to be sold to the American people. Confidence was expressed that they would take up these securities with the same cooperation which helped the Allies win the war, and it was emphasized that one was as essential to the world's welfare as the other.

Joseph H. Duffres, a director of the United States Chamber of Commerce, which invited the missions to meet at Atlantic City; Mr. Canon Le Grand, Commander Giorgio Mylius, Marshall Stevens and Mr. Eugene Schneider, for the Belgian, Italian, British and French missions, explained the Allies' needs, and A. C. Bedford, chairman of the Atlantic City conference, said it was the duty of the United States to solve the credit problems.

Individual Needs

Mr. Schneider said the country was waiting to see what New York men was fined \$100 yesterday for providing insufficient heat for his apartment house tenants.

having won the war together, would now find it to their and the world's best interests to stand side by side on the battlefields of peace.

Commander Mylius spoke of Italy's needs, especially coal, for the financing of whose shipments from the United States he desired long-term credits. Conditions in Italy were sound; Bolshevism would not succeed there.

Marshall Stevens, for the British mission, proposed that the motto for those working toward proper trade relations be "liberty, fraternity, equality."

Mr. Duffres said the credit situation must have the public's support. Long-term securities were not desired by commercial or investment banks; they must be passed on to the investing public; and it was that public's duty to help financially to finish the job that the United States started when it joined the Allies in the war.

Better Conditions Forecast

Mr. Canon Le Grand, vice-chairman of the Belgian mission, described Belgian conditions, saying no one there was discouraged, and all looked forward to more trade with and resumption of emigration to the United States.

Mr. Eugene Schneider, chairman of the French mission, emphasized the necessity of mutual help and trust. As long as the exchange rate remained high, it would be difficult to obtain goods in the United States and supply the Allies with raw materials and foodstuffs so that they can buy those goods. Shipping freights and all prices were high, production was absorbed in reconstruction of devastated areas, and foreign trade payments had to be made in dollars rather than goods. The high price of these dollars was an obstruction to proper development of trade.

Mr. Bedford said the conference committee of finance and credit had decided the situation could be met "provided that the American public came into it with the same heart that it put into the war, and with government support and sympathy, already assured." No matter what opinions were about the Peace Treaty, Americans should be one in their desire to help the Allies now as a debt of sympathy, an obligation that must be paid. The missions sail next Tuesday.

ANTI-RADICAL PLEDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Undergraduate Council of the University of Pennsylvania is circulating a pledge among the students of the institution which places every signer on record as being willing to give his whole support to the government in the suppression of revolts and strikes and for curbing the radical element of the country. The pledge, which is in the form of a resolution, has been ratified by Provost Smith, and nearly every member of the faculty has expressed approval of its object.

LANDLORD FINED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW YORK, New York—Isaac Elman was fined \$100 yesterday for providing insufficient heat for his apartment house tenants.

SHIPPING BOARD GIVES
UP SUPERCARGO PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Shipping Board has decided to abolish the office of supercargo on ships operated by the board. Hundreds of men had been engaged at salaries of \$175 a month and higher and a large organization had been established to recruit and train them.

Instead of supercargoes, the Shipping Board has established agencies in London and a few other large ports where the commercial business of the ships will be handled, and as rapidly as practicable agencies will be established in most ports where the volume of business warrants them. Capt. E. C. Tobey, London representative of the Shipping Board, is coming to Washington to help institute the new policy.

It was found that captains of merchant ships did not get along harmoniously with the supercargoes in many instances. Some of the supercargoes had a wrong understanding of their authority on the ships. Unfamiliarity with foreign languages often handicapped the supercargoes. There are, however, some who have done excellent work, and these will be released gradually.

Y. M. C. A. SPEAKERS
DISCUSS EXPANSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Speakers at last night's session of the fortieth international convention of the Y. M. C. A. here, listened to speeches on the aims of big business, organized labor and the social work of the church.

Homer L. Ferguson, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and of the Newport News Ship Building Company, talked on "Industrial Relations and Good Government." Warren S. Stone, chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, on "Christian Principles Which Should Underlie Industrial Relations"; and Bishop Charles D. Williams, of the Episcopal Church, president of the National Church League for Social and Industrial Democracy, on "The Message of Christian Gospel to the Social and Industrial Unrest of Our Times." All addresses were in line with the association's program of industrial expansion designed to conserve the morale of the Nation's workers.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY CRITICIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The extraordinary grand jury appearing before Justice Bartow S. Weeks in the Supreme Court yesterday, handed him a presentment criticizing the attitude of Edward Swann, district attorney, and saying that the lack of proper legal counsel impelled the jury again to request the Governor to designate the Attorney-General of the State as its legal adviser and counsel. Justice Weeks overruled District Attorney Swann's objection to the reading of the presentment in court, saying that a grand jury may make a presentment under certain conditions.

Many Are Already Choosing
Umbrellas for Holiday Gifts

THE sooner the better this year. There is a scarcity of colored umbrella silks, and your choice may as well be made from the best now.

FOR WOMEN

The smart armstrong handles are round, oval, triangular and saddle-shaped—in pearl gray, blue, jade and red. Colored tips and stub ends harmonize with the handles. Others swing from the wrist with a strap of leather.

\$10.60, \$12.80, \$16.10,
\$17.20, \$19.40, \$21.60,
\$24.35

Tremont Street—First Floor

Women's
Black
Umbrellas.
\$3.50
to
\$15.00

IN spite of this shortage the construction and materials of our umbrellas have not been cheapened in any way. You will find the full number of ribs (8) and the full length of frame (25 inches).

Our fine silk umbrellas are covered with best quality silk, with a deep, self-colored border (1¼ inches wide) of Ottoman Satin. The colors are purple, green, red, brown, blue, taupe and black.

FOR MEN

Umbrellas of union cloth, union silk and all silk, with attractive handles—some with trimming of silver and 14-karat gold.

\$8.00 to \$30.00

CANES

Canes of Malacca, snake-wood, pimento, rosewood and ebony. Some are plain—others are trimmed with silver and 14-karat gold.

\$5.00
to
\$25.00SHEPARD
STORES
COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE
BOSTON, MASS.

By making a deposit, selections may be made now and the umbrella held until later

Mail Orders promptly and intelligently filled.

PROGRESS TOWARD COAL SETTLEMENT

Miners Make Counter-Proposal
of 40 Per Cent Increase and
Seven-Hour Day, and Com-
promise Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Another full day of discussion yester-
day between the scale committees
of the bituminous coal miners and
operators failed to produce an agree-
ment, but William B. Wilson, Secretary
of Labor, who attended the afternoon
conference, said when the session ad-
journed last night at 8 o'clock that
progress had been made toward a
settlement, and the members of the
committees generally appeared more
cheerful than at any previous time
since negotiations began.

When the conference opened yester-
day morning the miners again for-
mally rejected the offer of the operators
of an increase of 15 cents a ton for
miners and of 20 per cent for day
laborers, which, it was estimated,
would add \$175,000,000 a year to the
cost of production, and made a counter-
proposal for a general increase of
40 per cent in wages, a seven-hour
day of actual mining, a half-holiday
on Saturdays, and reference to the
respective districts of all local issues in
dispute.

Compromise Probable

In the conference which will begin
this afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Sec-
retary Wilson representing the govern-
ment, a compromise between the
20 per cent increase offered by the
operators and the 40 per cent asked
by the miners probably will be
reached, and the 400,000 men now out
on strike likely will return to work
early next week.

As the miners originally demanded
an increase of 60 per cent in wages, a
six-hour day of actual mining, and a
five-day week, their counter-proposal
represented marked concessions, but
there was a well-defined impression
that the government would not sanc-
tion an increase of 40 per cent, and
Secretary Wilson declared at the out-
set of the negotiations last week that
an eight-hour day was necessary to
produce enough coal for the United
States and Europe.

If the miners finally receive as much
as a 30 per cent increase in wages,
it will add to the cost of coal to the
consumer not less than \$225,000,000 a
year, according to the operators. A
shorter work day in addition would,
they assert, further increase the cost
of production. The operators frankly
say that whatever concessions are
made to the miners, must be approved
by the government, with the under-
standing that the extra cost will be
passed to the public.

Loss of 20,000,000 Tons

The strike began three weeks ago
last night. By the end of the third
week of the strike, tonight, the
loss in production will be in excess of
20,000,000 tons. The estimated need
of bituminous coal for this country
and for export was 11,000,000 tons
weekly. The first week of the strike
there was a loss of 7,500,000 tons. The
second week the loss was about
7,000,000 tons and the third week it
will be about 6,000,000 tons.

At the conference yesterday be-
tween A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-
General of the United States; Walker
D. Hines, Director-General of Rail-
roads; Dr. H. A. Garfield, United
States Fuel Administrator, and Judge
C. B. Ames, assistant to the Attorney-
General, it was disclosed that on
Wednesday production of coal had
reached approximately 42 per cent of
normal. This is a gratifying showing
as compared with from 25 to 30 per
cent of normal early in the strike,
but it still leaves the country seri-
ously short of coal.

Before production can get under full
swing again it seems probable that
many industries will feel the pinch.
However, the week before the strike
began, production went up to 13,-
000,000 tons, and if the miners re-
turn to work in full numbers, this
excess of 2,000,000 tons over the es-
timated weekly need of 11,000,000 tons,
if maintained, would replace the ex-
hausted reserve supply of the nation
in a few months. The car situation
would be the determining factor.

The Fuel Administrator, yesterday
announced an embargo on synthetic
coal. This action will tend to relieve
the shortage of bituminous coal, and
also will relieve shipowners of de-

murrage charges. Many ships unable
to leave with cargoes cannot be pen-
alized for the delay when the govern-
ment establishes an embargo.

Schools to Be Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—Owing to the
crisis in the coal situation, Des Moines
schools will be closed, beginning next
week. Street car service and street
lighting will be curtailed. No more
coal will be furnished amusement
places or churches, and non-essential
industries will be forced to close in a
few days. Gov. W. L. Harding on
Thursday telegraphed governors of
the coal producing states as follows:
"Coal famine mighty serious in
Iowa. Must in some way get mines
producing coal at an early date. I
can take charge of mines under mar-
tial law. Only way to produce coal is
to have miners go back to work. Sug-
gest governors of coal states take
charge of mines and pay miners 60
per cent wage increase pending settle-
ment of negotiations at Washington.
If states work in unison, this plan
will relieve situation without disturb-
ing the rights of miners or operators."
The Governor requested an imme-
diate reply, and hopes to accomplish
something toward securing normal
coal production.

Attorney-General Hagner has ad-
vised Governor Harding that the State
has the power to take over and operate
Iowa coal mines in the emergency.

Picketing Case in Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A case in-
volving picketing by striking lunch-
room employees will go before the Su-
preme Court of this State soon, Judge
Carroll of that court having referred
it to the full bench yesterday, after ar-
guments by counsel. Counsel for the
striking employees contended that under a legis-
lative act of 1916, they are entitled to
a jury trial, whereas the company
which employed them demands that
they be adjudged in contempt of court.
Judge Carroll said that he considered
the act unconstitutional, and that he
did not believe it was lawful for per-
sons to combine to injure a man's
business.

Injunctions Made Permanent

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—
Judge Frederick Lawton in the Su-
preme Court yesterday made perma-
nent the temporary injunctions re-
cently granted restraining the Amal-
gamated Meat Cutters and Butcher
Workmen of North America from in-
terfering with the H. L. Handy Com-
pany and the Springfield Provision
Company and their employees. There
have been strikes at both plants for
several weeks.

Shipyards to Reopen

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The
shipyards of the San Francisco Bay
region will reopen on Monday at 8
a. m. after having been closed since
October 1 by strike conditions, the
California Metal Trades Association,
the organization of shipyard opera-
tors, announced yesterday.

EMPLOYERS OF GUARDSMEN ACCUSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Sergt.
Richard Kaplan, speaking at a hear-
ing yesterday before the Legislative
Military Affairs Committee on propo-
sals to pay state guardsmen \$3 a day
during their duty in Boston following
the police strike, charged that the em-
ployers of a number of guardsmen
have refused to take them back after
that service. He said he could give
the names of 19 of 25 state guardsmen
with whom he had talked who said
their employers would not take them
back.

The law provides fine or imprison-
ment up to six months as a penalty
for employers who refuse to take men
back.

The charges are of special interest
in connection with the fact that prac-
tically every important association of
employers in Massachusetts at the
time of the strike adopted resolutions
denouncing the police and commend-
ing the Governor and police commis-
sioner for restoring law and order.
The guardsmen mentioned by Ser-
geant Kaplan will be asked to appear
before the committee, it was said. The
sergeant said that the average pay
of members of his own company, in
civil life, was \$35 a week, and that one
man had lost a \$100-a-week job by un-
dertaking guard duty.

Various recommendations were
made as to the compensation which
should be provided the state guards-
men, and the matter was finally taken
under advisement by the committee.

TEACHERS MAKE DEMOCRACY TEST

Entire Instructing Staff of Boston
Public Schools Adopts Law
and Order Program in Its
Demand for \$600 Increase

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Follow-
ing closely upon the heels of the po-
lice strike the Boston school-teachers'
campaign for a flat increase of \$600 in
salary is attracting attention through-
out the United States because of the
attitude of the teachers in determining
to push their campaign to a success-
ful issue with a strict regard for law
and order and with the use of no other
weapons than the merits of their case
and an enlightened public opinion.

In the eyes of the teachers the issue
is greater than one of a mere increase
in salaries. They see in their move-
ment a test of democracy no less im-
portant than that which resulted in
the tremendous vote by which Gov-
ernor Coolidge of Massachusetts was
vindicated in his refusal to reinstate
the striking policemen. Democracy,
they say, stands for fair dealing and
when the merits of their case are
fairly established they are convinced
that a strong public sentiment will
overcome any obstacles and demon-
strate for all time that a body of pub-
lic employees, having a righteous
cause, can obtain a just solution of
any controversy in the regular and
orderly procedure laid down by law.

Public Watching Contest

The attitude of the teachers already
has touched a sympathetic chord in
the public at large. They are watch-
ing the contest with an interest no
less intense than that which was
aroused in the efforts of the police to
secure reinstatement after overturning
the regulations of their department,
violating their oath of office and defying
a strong public sentiment against
any procedure that should jeopardize
the interests and safety of the city.
They realize that the country is watch-
ing them, that they have placed the
issue squarely upon the machinery
which the people have said that all
public employees must use in aiming
to improve their conditions and they
will leave the issue with the people,
who, in the last analysis, are their
employers.

The issue which the Boston teachers
are placing before the people briefly
is this: The Boston School Committee
has agreed that the salaries of the
teachers are inadequate, that the pur-
chasing power of their salaries has
greatly diminished, that a supply of
good teachers depends upon the pay-
ment of attractive salaries, and that
the situation in the United States is
urgently in need of the employment
of the highest type of educators. With
these conditions in mind they have
prepared a schedule calling for ad-
vances in salaries varying from \$72 to
\$234 a year. The Boston Teachers Ad-
visory Council, representing the entire
teaching force in the public schools of
Boston, has declined to accept the
award and demands a flat increase of
\$600 a year for each teacher.

Economic Necessity

The teachers say that the advance
they seek is a just one and based upon
nothing else than absolute economic
necessity. They say that the cost of
living has increased 72.8 per cent and
that an increase of \$600 will not then
compensate for the diminished pur-
chasing power of their salaries. They
point to the fact that they loyally
stood at their posts during the trying
times of the war. They say that the
very future of education, not only in
Boston but all over the United States,
is dependent upon a just disposition
of their demands, which, they say, can
be met only by acceptance of their
schedule of a \$600 flat increase.

The first important step to be taken
by the teachers in their program of
lawful and orderly procedure is to
present their case to the Committee on
Municipal Finance of the Massachu-
setts Legislature which is now in ses-
sion. The teachers' advisory
counsel have retained Herbert Parker,
a former attorney-general of the
State, as their counsel. He will be
the spokesman for the teachers at the
hearing which is to be given Monday
evening on the bill submitted by the
school committee to enable the pay-
ment of the advances which the com-
mittee proposes. In the meanwhile it
is expected that the teachers will file
a measure authorizing the payment of
a flat \$600 advance.

The teachers have made it clear that
they do not desire to be placed in an

attitude of defiance to the school com-
mittee. They say they have been
treated most courteously and that they
believe that in the end the committee
will take the same view of the situation
that they do and be ready to cooperate
with them in securing the proposed
\$600 increase. It is expected that rep-
resentatives of the school committee, the
Boston Finance Commission and the
city will attend the hearing in support
of the measure proposed by the school
committee. The teachers say that if
the opposition should decide to accept
the \$600 proposal as a part of the
regular school bill they will willingly
withdraw their measure, but otherwise
they will press it to an issue.

Teachers' Increase Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—A bill was
filed yesterday by Senator John J.
Walsh with the clerk of the Massachu-
setts Senate, for legislation to provide
an increase of \$600 in the pay of teach-
ers in the Boston public schools. The
teachers contend that this increase
will mean only an addition of 30 cents
to the tax rate. Miss Julia Fitzpatrick,
president of the Boston Elementary
Teachers Club, yesterday pointed out
that the increases proposed by the
school board run only from \$72 to \$384
a year to meet a 72 per cent increase
in living costs, and that janitors will
receive a 30 per cent increase while
assistant superintendents, now re-
ceiving \$5500, will get \$500 more, and
school committee officials who now get
\$4750 a year will get \$750 more.

LEGION THREATENS TO PREVENT SPEECH

DETROIT, Michigan—Taking official
cognizance of the reports that the
American Legion will undertake to
prevent William D. Haywood from
speaking at a mass meeting here on
November 30, Mayor James Couzens
yesterday announced that police pro-
tection will be given Mr. Haywood if
necessary to enable him to deliver his
address.

The Mayor's statement was met by
the assertion from David G. Jones,
adjutant of Charles Learned Post,
which comprises 6000 members of the
legion, that "regardless of what
Mayor Couzens does, Haywood will not
speak in Detroit."

A statement authorized at state
headquarters of the legion here said:
"If Mayor Couzens and the Police
Department do not intend to prevent
Mr. Haywood from speaking here, the
American Legion will."

Representatives of the legion also
stated that efforts will be made to pre-
vent Emma Goldman and Alexander
Berkman from addressing a meeting
here on November 23.

Explaining his position, Mayor
Couzens said:

"There is no law preventing free
speech. There is, however, a law pre-
venting seditious utterances. As long
as Mr. Haywood remains within the
law he will be allowed to speak."

GUATEMALA PAYS TRIBUTE OF THANKS

Special Mission Presents to the
Secretary of State Expression
of Its Government Regarding
United States' Course in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—A special mission brought Guate-
mala's tribute to the government and
people of the United States in con-
nection with the recent world war, tender
of which was made at a formal cere-
mony at the Department of State
yesterday.

In the diplomatic room of the De-
partment of State, the members of the
mission, representing respectively the
executive, legislative, and judiciary of
the Republic of Guatemala, successively
presented to the Secretary of State
the formal expressions of the National
Assembly of Guatemala and a special
minute of the Supreme Court of Guate-
mala.

The Hon. Maximo Soto Hall, chair-
man of the Guatemala special mission,
presented the expression of the ex-
ecutive of the Republic of Guatemala.
The decree or resolution of the Na-
tional Assembly was presented by
Manuel Ma Guiron, special representa-
tive of the Legislature of Guatemala;
and the minute of the Supreme Court
by José Serrano Munoz, special rep-
resentative of the judiciary of the Re-
public of Guatemala.

Robert Lansing, United States Sec-
retary of State, responded to the pres-
entation in behalf of the President.
The Government of Guatemala in pre-
sents this memorial had paid great
honor to the United States, he said,
and voiced his warm appreciation of
the cordial relations between the
United States and Guatemala. He
added he would present the memorial
to the President at once.

Secretary Lansing entertained the
Guatemalan delegation at luncheon at
his residence.

The delegation will remain in Wash-
ington several days. They will go to
Mt. Vernon next Tuesday to place
a wreath on the tomb of George Wash-
ington.

MINING CONGRESS DISCUSSES LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—In an address
before the American Mining congress,
Gov. F. D. Gardner of Missouri
warned Capital and Labor that if their
difficulties were not speedily settled
Congress and the courts, backed by the
people, would settle them.

The Rev. Charles W. Gordon, major
of the Third Cameron Highlanders,
who writes as "Ralph Connor," ad-
dressed the meeting, appealing to

America for moral support of the peo-
ple of Russia, that they might discard
Bolshevism. J. F. Adouin, member of
the French High Commission, said his
country was facing a more acute in-
dustrial situation than America, but
was virtually free from labor trouble.
Dr. Henry Mace Payne, of the coal
export committee of the congress,
recommended the formation of a coal
export corporation for foreign trade,
stating that under the Webb-Pome-
rene Act coal operators and whole-
salers would be unable to elimi-
nate unfair competition in foreign
markets. He held that the United
States should have an annual export
of 32,000,000 tons to the Mediter-
anean for the next 10 years, and about
9,000,000 tons to South America.

AGITATORS FREED ON \$15,000 BAIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — James
Larkin, Irish Labor leader, and Benja-
min Gitlow, former member of the As-
sembly from the Bronx, who have
been held in the Tombs for a week and
a half on charges of criminal anarchy,
have been released on bail of \$15,000
each, pending appearance before the
Grand Jury. The \$30,000 in cash and
Liberty Bonds was contributed by
various people, including members of
the Gitlow family, Charles Recht, and
Swinburne Hale, of counsel for the
defendants. Dr. Gertrude Kelley, a
leader among women Sinn Feiners, H.
Hamburger, Pat Quinlan, Ruben Ber-
sons, and the Workers Defense Union,
Justice Francis B. Delehanty of the
Supreme Court signed the release pa-
pers, following a hearing in which
counsel for the defense requested con-
firmation by the court of a writ of
habeas corpus against Alexander I.
Rorke, assistant district attorney,
asking him to show cause why de-
fendants should be held.

LABOR PAPER RESTORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington—The plant
of The Daily Union Labor Record,
seized and closed last week, was yester-
day turned over to its editor and his
staff, following directions from Robert
Saunders, United States District At-
torney. Commissioner McClelland said
it was not within his province as a
United States commissioner to say
whether The Record is being illegally
held.

AIR EXPRESS TRIP ABANDONED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Further trips
with the big Handley Page bombing
plane, which partially completed a
trip from New York to Chicago carry-
ing express, are not likely to be
attempted this season, it was stated
at the office of the American Railway
Express Company here on Thursday.
The machine was damaged in attempt-
ing to alight in Cleveland, Ohio, it was
further stated, and it is not probable
that an attempt to complete the trip
to Chicago will be made.

FARM AND LABOR DELEGATES CONFER

Cooperative Legislative Program
Proposed—Farmers National
Council to Take No Part
in Labor Party Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Representatives
of various farmers' organizations, La-
bor leaders, and representatives of the
National Wholesale Cooperative So-
ciety, are holding a conference here
for the purpose of formulating a joint
cooperative and legislative program
for farmers and labor.

Speakers at yesterday afternoon's
meeting were Carl S. Vrooman, former
Assistant Secretary of Agriculture; C.
F. Lowrie, secretary of the National
Cooperative Association of Chicago;
Duncan McDonald, president of the
Illinois State Federation of Labor;
John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chi-
cago Federation of Labor and chair-
man of the steel strike committee, and
Miss Marian Gawthrop of London,
England.

The conference, said Herbert F.
Baker, president of the Farmers Na-
tional Council and also president of
the Michigan Potato Growers Asso-
ciation, hopes to get the farmers, as
producers, with their cooperatives,
acting with the cooperative societies
of the industrialists in a way that will
benefit both sides. Mr. Baker was
chairman of the meeting.

The cooperative meeting was dis-
cussed by Duncan McDonald from
Labor's standpoint. He urged the
farmers to cooperate with Labor. The
Labor unions, he said, had formed
their political party in Illinois, but
Labor needed something more than
political action. It should take steps
to organize cooperative societies, act-
ing hand in hand with the farmer.
The cooperative plan, he said, was
the solution of the present industrial
unrest.

The efforts of Labor to organize a
political party were defended by Mr.
McDonald, who said that in Illinois
175 local unions were added to the
state federations because they had
organized a party. He declared that
the sales of the Wholesale Cooperative
Society last month amounted to
\$50,000.

C. H. Gustafson, president of the
Nebraska Farmers Union, declared
that the farmers are now preparing to
handle the milk shipped to Omaha.
He said they expected to control all
of it, and deliver direct to the con-
sumer. They would divide the profit
of the middleman between the con-
sumer and the producer.

Regarding the convention called,
which opens here today for the pur-
pose of organizing a National Labor
Party, Mr. Baker said the Farmers
National Council would not be rep-
resented as an organization.

Paine's



An Exceptional Suite

The many distinctive features of the bed-
room suite suggested by the illustration
render it exceptional in value and desirability.

The large, yet graceful Bureau with full width mirror and
extra storage room—the bedstead with French ends—the large
tray cabinet (not illustrated), favored by men and women—
and the handsome vanity dresser—all beautifully made and fin-
ished of finely figured walnut—the four pieces—\$625.

Dining Room and Living Room furniture—Rugs—Drap-
eries—Lamps and other decorations—all combine to make this
a notable furniture store of America.

Paine Furniture Company

Arlington Street near Boylston Street, Boston

With your Thanksgiving Dinner
For good cheer—sparkle—"zip."

PUREOXIA "Good All Ways" GINGER ALE

Particularly fine in a Thanksgiving Punch, mixed
with fruit juices

Or try some of the other Pureoxia Beverages:
Orange Crush, Lemon Crush, Root Beer, Sarsa-
parilla. They're all delicious!

Order by the Case. It Costs Less



SOLD IN
QUART, PINT
AND
SPLIT BOTTLES
AT YOUR
REGULAR
DEALER'S

TZECHO-SLOVAK
POSITION BRIGHT

Impression Gained of Bohemia Is Country Is in Condition of Comparative Prosperity, Slowly Returning to Pre-War State

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The situation in Tzecho-Slovakia is rapidly improving, and prospects, both economic and political, are bright and promising, despite the fact that the country has been greatly handicapped, especially economically, because during the war it has suffered from the reckless régime which brought the late Austrian Empire to the point of bankruptcy and absolute poverty. These effects of the war have been especially felt in the industrial sphere which is still suffering from lack of raw materials, while the reduced number of cattle, which means lack of meat and milk, is badly felt by the population.

Nevertheless, the impression left on a visitor in Bohemia is that of comparative prosperity and slow return to the pre-war conditions. People are decently clothed and fed, and hooliganism is unknown. The clerks and middle classes in general are the worst off, since their wages have not been adequately raised, while the workers and the peasants are comparatively well off. The people are very industrious, and as there are practically no class differences, and the workers are represented in the government, the country is spared any social troubles.

Harvest Exceptionally Good

The harvest has been exceptionally good this year and the population will have enough to eat during the coming year, as there are ample potatoes and flour. How the harvest compares with that of last year may be deduced from the fact that last year the production of wheat per hectare was 17 hundredweight, this year it was 24 hundredweight; corn last year was 16 hundredweight, this year it was 23 hundredweight per hectare, whilst barley last year was 12 hundredweight, and this year was 24 hundredweight per hectare. The same increase in production may be noticed also in the case of lentils, potatoes, beetroot, and such vegetables.

As regards industries, it should be remembered that the Tzecho-Slovak Republic has on its territory 75 per cent of the industries of the whole of the former Austro-Hungarian Empire and the industrial production is quickly being restored to its normal condition, although there are still some glass works and textile manufactures at a standstill owing to lack of raw materials. The Republic is again able to export glass, machinery, sugar, and other products. The prices of industrial articles, which have been steadily rising during the war, have now been regularized and have in many cases fallen considerably. The government is vigorously combating profiteering, which is difficult to prevent, owing to the scarcity of many articles, and it has succeeded in steadying prices by strict control.

Sugar Available for Export

Cloth is being manufactured again, although it is not yet of pre-war quality; and cotton mills are at work once more, the Republic being already able to satisfy its own consumption, although only six months ago it was still obliged to import cotton goods. The reopening of this industry has, of course, also influenced the prices of cotton goods. As regards beetroot, the harvest has been exceptionally good and it will be possible to export sugar practically to all parts of the world, in view of the great fall in the world sugar production which amounts to 5,000,000 tons, and Tzecho-Slovakia is practically the only European country capable of supplying the world with a sugar surplus. There is also plenty of timber ready for export if transport facilities are available. No other central European country offers such splendid business opportunities as Tzecho-Slovakia which, for the last three months, has been able to show an active trade balance.

The industrial reconstruction depends largely on coal, and in this respect the decision of the Peace Conference regarding the Teschen district will be of vital consequence. At present Tzech miners in Bohemia are working overtime for patriotic reasons. According to Mr. Hoover's reports the production of coal in Tzecho-Slovakia amounts to 78 per cent of the production in 1913, while the production in Great Britain has fallen to 62 per cent. It should also be pointed out that since the armistice there has not been a single strike among the Tzech miners who fully realize that on their labors depends the welfare of their Republic.

Finance and Transport

The only two really grave obstacles to the development of lively trade relations with Tzecho-Slovakia are the questions of finance and transport. The result of the old Austrian régime in the financial sphere is that the circulation of paper money in the Republic is seven times as great as before the war. In other states which arose on the ruins of Austria this situation is far worse. In consequence of speculation in neutral countries the value of the Tzecho-Slovak krone has greatly depreciated, but this is only due to the fact that there is no open international money market, and the actual buying value of the krone is hardly one-third of the pre-war value. The currency in Poland, Austria, and Serbia, is, of course, still more depreciated than in Tzecho-Slovakia, which affects the latter country considerably, since its export is chiefly directed to the Near East.

The best way of transacting business is by the exchange of goods, and the Republic is thus able to obtain foodstuffs advantageously.

As regards transport difficulties the conditions on the railways are rapidly improving and over 100,000,000 kronen has been devoted by the State to their development. The organization is progressing every day and is far better than that in any of the neighboring countries, such as Poland, Rumania or Serbia. Besides repairing the old rolling stock, 1000 new wagons are being built every month. Transport service on the Elbe with Hamburg has been opened and, as soon as the situation in Hungary permits, regular transport service will also be opened on the Danube with Serbia and Rumania.

Financial Situation Improving

The financial situation, however bad it may look, is also improving, as may be seen from the fact that up to now over 2,000,000,000 bank-notes have been taken out of circulation without any serious results. The tendency is to improve the situation by increased output and production, rather than by financial transactions, and it seems that the country will be able to get out of its difficulties by means of its own resources, and without much assistance.

As regards the political situation, nothing strong enough can be said to emphasize the absolute political stability of the new Republic and its strong position in central Europe. Although evidently struggling with many internal administrative difficulties, which is natural in view of its young existence, the new Republic is, nevertheless, well organized and absolutely consolidated internally. There are no signs of Bolshevism or of any tendency toward anarchy. On the contrary, the organization of the state machinery is improving every day, and the fact that two Tzech Socialist parties have been able to find a compromise with the Agrarian Party in a common government, thus representing the vast majority of the people consisting of workers and peasants, is a guarantee that the country will be able to develop without any serious internal disturbances.

Elections May Modify Cabinet

It is possible, of course, that the new elections will considerably modify the present Cabinet, but at present it rightly claims to represent, in a democratic way, the three greatest parties, namely, the National Socialists, the Social Democrats, and the Agrarians. The position of the National Democrats is getting somewhat stronger and especially that of Dr. Rasin, the former Minister of Finance. Dr. Kramarz has, for the time being, no weight in politics owing to his interventionist policy in Russia, although his past experience makes him popular still among the masses. The agitation of Mr. Muna and his companions has completely died down, and Mr. Smeral, the pro-Bolshevist Social Democrat, is also very quiet.

A healthy spirit of criticism was introduced into politics by Mr. Modrack's party, which is publishing its own journal in opposition to the Social Democratic Party, from which it has seceded.

Feeling in regard to Teschen still runs high in Bohemia, although popular opinion has become reconciled to the decision of the council in Paris as regards a plebiscite. Yet the vital economic necessity of the Teschen coal district for Tzecho-Slovakia forms part of the political program of every party in Bohemia.

Sympathy for Russia

There is much sympathy for Russia and it is hoped that Bolshevism will soon collapse and that that country will become a democratic republic. The hatred against the Austrians and Magyars has now turned rather into contempt. Sympathy with the Jugoslavs is as cordial as ever, although never to the detriment of loyalty toward Italy. A great deal of authority is exercised by President Masaryk who is the most popular and most respected man among all sections of the population and whose strong position and authority contribute a great deal to the stability and consolidation of the Republic. Good feeling toward France is evident everywhere, owing to the general conviction that it was she who most strongly supported the Tzecho-Slovak claims both during the war and at the Peace Conference, while the feelings of gratitude and admiration for Great Britain and America are deeply rooted in every one. In Bohemia everything points to peaceful progress and development.

AUTO THEFT LAW EXPLAINED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The new federal law against automobile thefts, according to an announcement yesterday by Thomas J. Boynton, United States District Attorney, provides imprisonment as a penalty for buying a stolen automobile. Transfers of stolen automobiles from one state to another are punishable by imprisonment also. Anyone found in possession of a car stolen from some other state is liable to prosecution.

BRACELET WATCHES

This 15-jewel Swiss watch in green gold-filled hand-engraved case \$22.00

WRITE FOR OUR NEW CATALOGUE

Lebolt & Company

101 South State Street
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CAUSES OF HIGH
PRICES IN INDIA

Speaker in Legislative Council
Traces the Contributory Factors on a Resolution to Reduce Prevailing Prices

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—Speaking on a resolution advocating an inquiry into high prices in India, in the Imperial Legislative Council, Mr. Mant classified the causes of high prices in India under three heads: firstly, all-world factors; secondly, all-India factors; and thirdly, local factors. "The first head," Mr. Mant said in his speech, "need not detain us long. For some years past the principal nations of Europe have devoted their whole energies to the work of destruction instead of production, with the inevitable result that there is a world shortage of the necessities of life.

"Together with this contraction of production, which in itself would tend to raise prices, there has been a huge inflation of European currencies, and these factors combined are quite sufficient to account for the universal rise in prices. These were bound sooner or later to react on India both abroad and by adding to the cost of the articles that she imports. The restrictions imposed on exports, partly by shortage of tonnage and partly by the deliberate action of the government, have retarded the operation of this factor, but have not removed it altogether, while in the case of imports the shortage and high cost of freight has had the opposite effect, as it has reduced supplies of such articles as cotton cloth, and thus raised prices here.

Rice and Wheat Areas Reduced

"Turning to all-India factors, the area under rice and wheat was last year contracted by 16,000,000 acres as compared with the previous year, and the estimated output was reduced by nearly 15,000,000 tons. In normal times the balance of trade in favor of India is adjusted by importing the precious metals, which are used partly for hoarding, partly for ornaments, and partly for expanding the currency. During the war, the most important countries in Europe and America placed an embargo on the export of gold, while silver also was difficult to obtain. To provide funds for our export trade and to finance important items of war expenditure the Government of India was compelled to issue notes against British Treasury bills held by the Secretary of State in London.

"I pass on to local factors. The shortage of rolling stock on the railways involved great difficulty in distributing our reduced supplies of foodstuffs. This accentuated the effects of local scarcity and created great opportunities for the profiteer."

Restricting Exports

Mr. Mant went on to say that the problem with which they had had to deal had comprised conservation of foodstuffs, distribution, and prices. It had been decided in February last to restrict exports of foodstuffs and to appoint a foodstuffs commission, to control their distribution. In the first seven months of 1919 exports of pulse and flour had been reduced from 1,123,000 tons to 62,000 and rice by 70 per cent. In Burma, the Wheat Commission had saved the situation by providing shipping. Supplies had not only been conserved, they had also been supplemented by imports from Australia. Thanks to the Wheat Commission, wheat had been bought and freight arranged at a cost considerably below market rates.

Mr. Mant added that the shortage in Bengal and Assam was a recent development. "In Bengal, up to the end of last year, prices had been so low that they were a cause of anxiety to the Conference of Registrars of the Cooperative Societies. He added that supplies were now pouring in from Burma and that it was hoped that by the end of the year it would be possible to allow trade to resume its normal channels.

Benefit of Rice Control

While admitting that rice control had been of enormous benefit to India, Mr. Mant said: "As to the economic as-

pect of the present situation, in restricting exports we have adopted a policy which our predecessors always rejected as economically unsound, and as a result we have divorced Indian food prices from world prices. We were driven to this course by abnormal circumstances, and we recognize that if we were to follow it as a permanent policy, the results which they, our predecessors, feared, would inevitably ensue. There are many other crops that compete with food grains, and if India ceased to import those grains the cultivators would cease to grow more than is required for home consumption. The one thing that has saved India from disaster in the present year is the fact that she normally exports food grains. It is the surplus produced for export which provides India with a margin on which she can fall back in periods of scarcity."

In conclusion, Mr. Mant warned speculators who might be holding on to stocks in the hope that the embargo on exports would shortly be removed that control would be maintained until there was a considerable drop in prices. He also produced a statement showing India's imports of bullion, absorption of rupees, and net exports during the last 10 years. In the five war years the balance of trade in India's favor averaged 20-90 crores per annum. He added: "If these results continue, if there is a permanent rise in the value of India's products, which are mostly derived from the soil, without a corresponding increase in the cost of her imports, the future may be regarded as hopeful. In the past, the poverty of the agricultural classes has been the chief obstacle to the spread of education and the introduction of improved methods of cultivation. If the profits of the cultivator are increased, he will be able to afford better education and better methods, and these in turn will still further raise his income and his standard of living."

The Case of Cloth

In the debate which followed, Mr. Chandra moved that the government should take measures with regard to the reduction of the present high prices. Nawab Ali Choudri, supporting Mr. Chandra's resolution, said that in his opinion the measures so far adopted by the government had been insufficient.

Mr. Ley expressed disappointment that no mention had been made of the high price of cloth. The case of cloth was, in his opinion, apposite to the case of foodstuffs, as India was an importing country in the matter of cloth. There must be any control of prices of cloth more difficult and more dangerous. It was impossible to prevent high prices without reducing imports. The government had attempted to stimulate the manufacture of cloth in India, but this could only be done to a limited extent. The measures which the government had taken had resulted in a considerable reduction of prices.

PROSPECTS OF BRITISH
TRADE IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the course of an interesting address upon the possibilities of British trade in Russia, delivered recently before the members of the Russian section of the London Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Constantine Grunwald, one-time head of the Intelligence Department of the Russian Ministry of Trade, and now General-Secretary of the Russian Manufacturers Association in London, made the announcement that the Southern Russian Government (General Denikin's) had decided to impose an import duty of 10 per cent ad valorem, with, in addition, a considerable list of goods exempted.

Mr. Grunwald described as fiction the view held in British diplomatic circles that from a diplomatic point of view Russia had no present existence, pointing out that whatever had happened Russia had never ceased to govern itself. At present there was a great part of Russia which was not under Bolshevik rule, including the great granaries of the south, the rich oil-fields of Baku, and the timber districts of Archangel.

Sir Auckland Geddes had told him of the importance of finding new fields for British exports. Mr. Grunwald continued, and he remarked that by not going to Russia, British merchants were leaving a vast field open to Germany, although, as things were now, the reports of commercial activity in

Russia were, he believed, a little exaggerated.

Loyal Russians, the lecturer went on, still considered they were in a state of war with Germany—General Denikin had never declared peace—and Russia was now preparing her ground in different countries for future activities. According to late information, the grain harvest in south Russia this year would be better than it had been for the past thirty years, and the importance of this could be gauged from the fact that in normal times Russia exported annually some 10,000,000 tons of grain. If the Russian grain harvest could be properly utilized, the whole aspect of the world's future food possibilities would be altered, and to insure its proper utilization, south Russia required urgently locomotives and other railway materials.

Mr. Grunwald pleaded for the renewal of postal and telegraphic facilities between Great Britain and southern Russia, and for personal intercourse between Russian and British manufacturers and traders, and, in conclusion, declared "Bolshevism is doomed. It is only a question of weeks or months." But, he asked, when it broke down, what kind of government would succeed, and would the government, when established, be strong enough to overcome the difficulties which would arise? In that task the British people could help them, and in return Russia could offer to the British people the world's greatest market for their goods.

REQUESTS TO COLLEGES

NEW YORK, New York.—Harvard University is bequeathed \$100,000 in the will of Lawrence E. Sexton, a New York lawyer. The gift is property in the Bronx, and represented that sum in cash when it was purchased. It is believed to be worth much more now. Additional bequests of \$5000 are made to the A. D. Club of Harvard, and the Harvard Club in this city. The will also directs that a stone dwelling and lands at South Lansing, New York, be given to Cornell University. Tenants of farms owned by the estate in Illinois, who have lived there for 10 years, are to receive one-half of the yearly rental.

ITALY READY FOR
TOURIST TRAFFIC

Train Service Now Improved and Ready for Foreign Visitors—Economic Conditions Better

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Rome

ROME, Italy.—In view of the large number of tourists reported to be anxious to visit Italy next spring, it may be useful to point out that the train service has been improved by the addition of more trains this month. Italy is not a cheap country, but for British and Americans the high exchange is some compensation for the high prices. There is a desire that this country should benefit once more by the money which travelers spend here. In Rome the housing question is serious, but hotels are gradually being liberated from official use.

The Premier, who is a specialist in economics, is understood to take an optimistic view of the future; he believes that Italy will recover rapidly from the effects of the war. Certainly, her area of production has been much increased during these last four years. The Roman Campagna is now cultivated almost to the foot of the Alban Hills, and corn fields wave almost to the top of once barren mountains in the Abruzzi.

The Duke of Sermoneta, a big landlord in the Pontine Marshes, is so intent on draining and cultivating his property that he has declined to stand for Parliament, preferring to be a Cincinnatus rather than a Cicero. If Italy can further develop her water power, she will not feel, as she feels now, the lack of coal, and the Italians are excellent engineers. Tivoli and Termini have already been "harnessed"; other waterfalls will be utilized, while the newly acquired territories will be exploited. Here is a field for foreign capital, which it is desired to attract. And among Italy's assets is the so-called industria del forestieri, that is the tourist-traffic, now about to revive after 4½ years' cessation.

Modesty About
Our Work

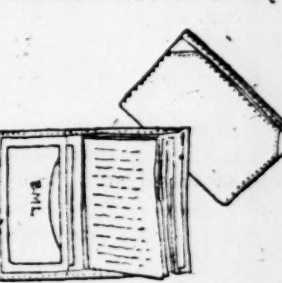
When an Orchestra has achieved a triumph, it is proper that the public should applaud—but it is not expected to hear loud cheers from the little man who plays the triangle in the band.

Cross Hand Bag



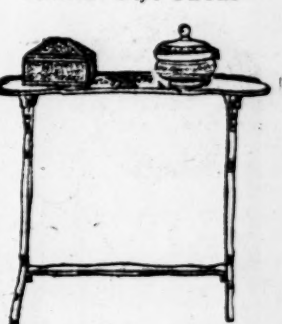
Of brocade velvet, in black or colors, exquisite silk linings, mirror and framed coin compartment; trim at bottom. Gift frame, bag 8 inches deep.....\$12.45

Address-Memo Book



Containing removable indexed address book and monthly memo book. Of various red leathers, silver corners. 4½x3 inches folded.....\$12.60
Tan English pigskin.....\$13.65
Initials stamped without charge.

Cross Gift Ideas



Box of earthenware with decoration in gilt and colors; dome shape removable cover; suitable for jewelry, etc. 8½x4x4½. Price.....\$7.50
Candy jar of crystal with flower and wreath design on bowl; black enamel decorated band on cover, 8-inch diameter, 8 inches deep.....\$6.30
Mahogany lounge table with floral decoration centre of top. 36x1x32.....\$40.00

The Crystal, China, Wick-erware and Furniture Department on our Second Floor will solve your Gift perplexity.

Cross Suit Case



For women: black grained patent leather, moire silk lining, shirred pocket inside cover, two side pockets and silk clothing tapes in body; gilt locks. Four sizes: 18, 20, 22, 24 inches.....\$33.25, \$34.90, \$36.55, \$38.20

Booklet of Traveling Articles and Gift Ideas sent upon request.
Prompt attention to mail and telephone orders.

Mark Cross Co.
145 Tremont Street
Bet. Temple Place and West St.

ATLAS CRUCIBLE
STEEL CO.

TRADE L-XX MARK

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

HIGH SPEED

Licensed Manufacturers of
STAINLESS STEEL for cutlery

We also offer you another quality product in DEWARD non-shrinking tool steel. This steel for its purpose is easily a leader.

GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS

DUNKIRK, N. Y.

U. S. A.

BRANCH SALES OFFICES

NEW YORK
CHICAGO
ST. LOUIS
CLEVELAND

DETROIT
BUFFALO
PITTSBURGH
BOSTON
PHILADELPHIA

MONTREAL
DAYTON
TORONTO
MINNEAPOLIS

"What Shall I Wear
This Evening?"

At the opera, perhaps?

Wraps of fine velvets, metal brocades, and satins—often combined with fur.

Evening gowns of vivid glaze satins and brocades. Frocks with panniers—bouffant and charming—of taffeta or satin. Sleeveless corages accompanying a draped skirt. Spanish looking gowns of black with basques and skirts composed of tier upon tier of accordion pleated ruffles.

Feathered fans from Paris. Beaded bags from Paris and America. Stockings with Chantilly lace on the instep. Stockings with embroidered insteps—bow-knots, floral designs, delicate lines.

Evening slippers of brocade satin and moire—some in delicate pastel tints for frocks of the fragile type.

There is an idea

—of service back of this preparation; for is it not a duty of a store like this to provide the wanted things, when they are right and good?

Progress is necessary. We like to pioneer. And in all of the things mentioned here there is evidence of care and thought on the part of those who made them. Somebody with a desire to do better planned these new fashion ideas, these different color effects.

They're here for you to see—to enjoy—to have.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

Salt Mackerel, Codfish, Fresh Lobster

ORDER RIGHT
FROM THIS
PAGE

Sold Direct to Families Through Mail-Orders
Delivery Charges Prepaid—Satisfaction Guaranteed

ORDER RIGHT
FROM THIS
PAGE

FRANK E. DAVIS CO., 336 CENTRAL WHARF, GLOUCESTER, MASS.

Salt Codfish Steaks



Codfish that has the smack of the sea—yet is not too salty; that is sweet and tender—not dry and tough; that is without even the faintest speck of skin or bone; that makes the most delicious creamed codfish, codfish cakes, or old-fashioned codfish dinner—that's the kind you want—that's the kind we'll send you. We pack the thick steak-like pieces especially to your order in a convenient, parchment-lined wooden box. Order whatever quantity you want—it keeps well in a cool place.

Delivered price: 5-lb. box \$2.00 10-lb. box \$3.90 20-lb. box \$7.60

Codfish Fluff

The secret of making those light, appetizing fish-balls lies in using Davis Codfish Fluff. This is pure codfish, free from skin and bones, shredded by machinery to this light, fluffy form. It requires no soaking; just freshen it a minute in cold water and it is ready for use. A dish you will be glad to prepare, eat and save money on.

Delivered price: 5-lb. box \$1.70 10-lb. box \$3.30 20-lb. box \$6.40 Per lb. .35

Codlets

As the name implies, codlets are the small, irregular cuttings or trimmings of choice codfish steaks. All bones and skin are removed, leaving just clear fish meat. Though the cost is much less, their flavor and nourishment is practically the same as the codfish steaks. For creamed fish, and fish-balls, they are excellent.

Delivered price: 5-lb. box \$1.20 10-lb. box \$2.30 20-lb. box \$4.40 Per lb. .25

Clam Chowder New York Style

This is just as it would be served to you at any first-class New York City or seashore hotel. It is made from selected, hard shell or quahaug clams, chopped in their own juice, together with red-ripe tomatoes and other vegetables. Ready to serve after heating.

Delivered price: Per Doz. Cans, \$3.50 Per Can, .30

New England Clam Chowder



Made according to an old-time Gloucester recipe from fat, tender clams with their juice, diced potatoes, a little onion and seasoned "just right," it requires simply the addition of milk and heating to make it ready for your table. A hearty, substantial, sure-to-be-liked food for any meal. Have some in the house always.

Delivered price: Lunch Medium Large Per dozen cans \$2.25 \$4.15 \$5.55 Per can .19 .35 .45

Gulf Shrimp

Something extra good in these well-known and much-liked shellfish. The tender, firm, whole body-pieces of selected shrimp are put up in a weak brine in parchment-lined tins. They make a delicious salad and are good in a dozen different ways. You should have a few cans on your pantry shelf always. They fill a real need in any home.

Delivered price: Dozen Cans, \$2.60 Per Can, .22

Kipperd Herring

Just the thing for breakfast. Choice, fat herring are slightly salted and well smoked to produce an appetizing, wholesome flavor that will appeal to you. They are packed moist and may be served cold or after heating in the can.

Delivered Price: Medium Large Per dozen cans \$3.25 \$4.75 Per can .28 .40

Boneless Herring

Selected boneless strips of small herring, slightly salted and smoked, packed in sealed glass jars. The rich, natural flavor of the herring is greatly increased by our careful smoking process. You'll find them an appetizing and unusual "twice meal sandwich." Try them on toast for sandwiches.

Delivered Price: Per dozen jars \$2.75 Per jar .23

Finnan Haddie



This fish derives its name from the old Scotch method of curing. It is the choice haddock, which have been slightly salted and smoked. Our careful, exacting method of smoking imparts to the fish a flavor wholly delicious. Packed in parchment-lined tins and in sealed glass jars.

Delivered price: No. 1-2 cans. No. 1 cans. Jars. Per dozen \$2.25 \$4.15 \$4.75 Per can .19 .35 Per jar .40

Tunny Fish or Tuna

The real goodness of this fish is shown by the fact that it has become a serious problem to secure enough to fill the ever-increasing demand. In flavor and appearance it closely resembles the breast meat of chicken, and is much used in salad and sandwiches. We pack just the choice portions of the fish, in high-grade salad oil—making it a quality product in every respect.

Delivered price: No. 1-2 cans. No. 1 can. Per dozen \$3.95 \$6.50 Per can .33 .55

Fish Balls (Norwegian Style)

These are little cakes made from choice, finely ground fresh fish, potato flour, sweet milk and spices. They are packed in bouillon and are all ready to fry. The flavor, while different from that of fish balls made from salt fish, is appetizing and wholesome.

Delivered price: Per dozen cans, small \$2.75 Per dozen cans, large \$3.50 Per can, .23 Per can, .42

Tasty Sandwich Fillings

Lobster Sandwich Filling

If you've never tried it you don't know what you've missed. The finely chopped meat, red eggs and sweet fatty parts of freshly boiled lobster are combined in the form of a moist paste of delicious flavor. There is to our knowledge nothing like it anywhere. It's so appetizing and so good.

Delivered price: Per dozen cans \$4.15 Per can .35

Tunny Sandwich Filling

Something that's as good as it is unusual. Choice tunny fish is ground fine and seasoned—not too highly—but just enough to produce a flavor that is most delicate and appetizing. Each tin contains a generous quantity—sufficient for a dozen or more sandwiches.

Delivered price: Per dozen cans \$3.50 Per can .30

Caviar

This appetizing preparation of Sturgeon Roe is considered by many to be the very best thing with which to begin a dinner. Now it is very scarce and hard to get. We still have it.

Delivered price: 1/2 size, doz. cans \$7.75 per tin .65 1/4 size, doz. cans \$2.10 per tin .25

This should satisfy the most exacting taste. Prepared from the nutritious roe of the codfish, it comes in the form of a rich, moist paste, packed in hermetically sealed tins. You should try it on toast or in sandwiches.

Delivered price: Per dozen cans \$3.20 Per can .27

Buying Fish by Mail

BUYING fish by mail is simply the working out of the old idea that "a straight line is the shortest distance between two points." And in this case, the "straight line" way—the direct way—is the easy, safe and satisfactory way.

It's the way that assures freshness and flavor in your fish that is often hard to obtain otherwise.

Ever since that day, back in the early 'eighties, when I sent out my first mail of mackerel, I've kept this one thought firmly in mind: "My fish must always be better than folks can buy in their local stores or I can't hope to sell it." The fish which your dealer offers are simply what he can buy from the middleman. He is often too far from the source of supply to obtain selected grades of fish. I am right on the ground—I can get the first choice of the best catches—clean and packed everything, fresh from the ocean, in the most sanitary and best equipped building possible to build. Then it is shipped direct to you.

No matter where you live, you can have from me, for your home table, just as good fish as we folks here on the seashore enjoy. I take all the risk of pleasing you—everything is sent subject to your complete approval—if you are not fully satisfied your money will be refunded without question. That my fish must satisfy and that my way of doing business must please is shown by the way this business has steadily grown. I now serve over 100,000 families in all parts of the country. Now is the time to send us your order and prove for yourself what a splendid treat Davis sea food will be for you and your family.

FRANK E. DAVIS, President and Founder.

How to Order

Immediate Shipment. We fill your order immediately so that it will be delivered by your expressman or postman within a few days; thus you get your things while freshly packed and just when you want them.

Express Prepaid. We prepay express charges on all orders East of Kansas. All goods are carefully packed and safe delivery guaranteed. Our booklet of sea food recipes is included with each shipment, also a unique combination can-opener. We pack in plain packages, which have no printing or advertising or statement that they contain fish.

Money Back Guarantee. Your money will be cheerfully and promptly refunded should anything not prove absolutely satisfactory. For our responsibility refer to Dun's, Bradstreet's, or by permission, to the Gloucester Postmaster or Cape Ann National Bank, Gloucester.

Goods on Approval. We gladly send goods on approval, asking references from those who are not regular customers. We send no goods C. O. D., which is an added expense and often an inconvenience to our customers.

Charge Accounts. For the convenience of our customers we are pleased to open charge accounts, subject to monthly settlements, upon receipt of satisfactory references.



FRANK E. DAVIS CO. PLANT AT GLOUCESTER

New England Clams

Sometimes called the "soft shell" clams, these are fine for frying or for chowder or stew. They are carefully cleaned, put up in their own juice and cooked just enough to keep them, so that they retain fully their natural sea flavor and goodness.

Delivered price: Per dozen cans \$3.50 Per can .30

Minced Razor Clams

These fat, rich clams from the Pacific Coast have a most delicious and wholesome flavor. The choice portions of the clams are minced ready for use in fritters or other dishes, and is particularly well liked served as bouillon or consommé.

Delivered price: Per dozen cans \$3.30 Per can .28

Salmon Paste

The latest and one of the most delicious food products on our list. Choice salmon ground fine and skillfully blended with olive oil and spices. Its delicate pink color and rich, snappy flavor appeal to the epicure.

Delivered price: Doz. jars, \$3.50, per jar, .30

Clear Green Turtle

Green Turtle Soup—the dish of epicures—is easy to make according to the recipe in our cook book. We furnish just the special part of the young turtle needed in making this soup.

Delivered price: Per doz. cans, \$5.70, per can, .48

Salt Salmon

Caught in the cold waters off the Alaskan coast this choice, red fish is cleaned and salted. Though it is salty tasting, it is liked by many. Packed in pairs in brine.

Delivered price: 10-lb. pail. 15-lb. pail. 20-lb. pail. \$2.45 \$4.55 \$6.75

Salt Herring

Fat, meaty herring are split, cleaned and packed in brine just as you order them. The head and tail of each fish are removed, so you get just the net weight of clear fish.

Delivered price: 10-lb. pail. 15-lb. pail. 20-lb. keg. \$2.55 \$3.85 \$1.90 \$11.75

Anchovies in Oil

We are glad to offer you these again. Small strips of anchovies are attractively rolled and packed in pure olive oil. A rich, salty taste.

Delivered price: Per dozen cans \$4.15 Per can .35

Anchovy Paste

Prepared from the choicest imported ingredients, its snappy, tasty flavor makes it very appetizing for crackers or toast.

Delivered price: Per dozen glass jars \$3.92 Per jar .33

Sea Moss

This is taken from the under-sea rocks along the coast. It is carefully dried and bleached and only the best pieces are selected. Blanc mange and pudding made from sea moss require no eggs or butter and but little sugar and are easy to prepare.

Delivered price: .25

Mackerel Roe

A real delicacy—packed especially to take the place of Shad Roe. Clusters of tiny eggs or roe taken from fresh mackerel are packed solid in parchment-lined tins. While the price is still low is a good time to try it.

Delivered price: Per dozen cans \$3.50 Per can .30

Cod and Haddock Roe

A good article at a low price. The tiny eggs of the cod and haddock are put up to retain fully the wholesome sea flavor. Make splendid croquettes.

Delivered price: Per dozen cans \$2.75 Per can .23

Minced Abalone

A very desirable minced meat for fritters and chowders. This Pacific Coast shellfish has a sweet, tasty flavor—packed in its natural juice.

Delivered price: No. 1-2 can. No. 1 can. Per dozen cans \$2.25 \$2.25 Per can .19 .28

SALT MACKEREL—

The Davis Kind—

Make the Best Fish Meal Ever!

With the cool weather here we advise you to buy some of your Fall supply of mackerel now. Fall fish are always the best—they are fat, thick and well meated; the fat running through the entire fish makes them tender and well flavored.

The Spring and Summer catch (while much cheaper) are poor, lank fish, which it is almost impossible to freshen, and, consequently, are dry and tasteless.

We have some of the fat Fall fish which we advise you to buy now, the larger sizes being especially desirable. If you think them too large, halve one lengthwise, which will be sufficient for several persons and you will find it good value, being even richer than the small fish.

The sizes and prices follow. Order at least part of your Fall and Winter supply now.

Delivered Price	10-lb. Pail	15-lb. Pail	20-lb. Pail	50-lb. Keg
Small Mackerel.....	\$1.35	\$6.30	\$8.15	\$19.50
These weigh about one-half pound each. About 18 or 20 fish to a 10-lb. pail.				
Medium Mackerel.....	5.20	7.25	9.20	23.50
These weigh a little more than a pound each. About 8 or 9 fish to a 10-lb. pail.				
Large Mackerel.....	5.60	7.85	9.90	24.50
These weigh about 1 1/4 lbs. each. About 7 fish to a 10-lb. pail.				
Extra Large Mackerel.....	5.90	8.50	10.95	27.50
These are fancy bloaters. About 5 or 6 fish to a 10-lb. pail.				



Japanese Crabmeat



Something that ought to be on your pantry shelf right along—it is one of the best liked sea foods on our entire list. The delicate pink and white flakes of crabmeat are daintily put up in parchment-lined tins to retain all the delicious sea flavor. No pains are spared to make this offer the finest quality possible. You'll find it "par excellence" for salads, devilled crabmeat, crabmeat cocktail and many other dishes.

Delivered price: No. 1-2 can. No. 1 can. Per dozen cans \$7.75 \$12.50 Per can .65 1.05



Fresh Lobster

A seashore treat for every one. Crisp, dainty whole claw and body pieces of selected lobsters right from the sea are packed in parchment-lined tins. As natural in appearance and as wholesome in flavor as though you had taken it right from the shell yourself. It is, we think, the handsomest, most delicious food you can have in the house—and so truly distinctive. Our sea food cook book gives many ways to serve it.

Delivered price: No. 1-4 cans. No. 1-2 cans. No. 1 can. Per dozen cans \$4.75 \$8.90 \$14.90 Per can .40 .75 1.25

Fresh Codfish

Superior in every way, we claim, to the so-called fresh codfish often sold in inland markets. Choice pieces of fresh codfish right from the boat are packed in parchment-lined tins, sterilized and sealed to retain the wholesome sea flavor and goodness. Every bit is good food—no waste whatever—economy and quality combined. Good for any dish in which fresh codfish is used.

Delivered price: No. 1-2 can. No. 1 can. Per dozen cans \$2.25 \$4.10 \$4.15 Per can .20 .35 .35

Fresh Mackerel

For those who prefer their mackerel without the salty taste. Selected, fresh, fat mackerel are cut in crosswise pieces and the most tender parts packed in parchment-lined tins. Every bit is clear, solid meat. This fish is cooked just enough to keep it good. Fine for any meal.

Delivered price: No. 1-2 can. No. 1 can. Per dozen cans \$2.35 \$4.15 \$4.15 Per can .20 .35 .35

Fish Flakes

Pure, white flakes of fresh haddock and codfish are blended so nicely as to produce a flavor that is very delicious and wholesome. Right from the boats, the fish are cleaned and boned, and the choice, thick flakes are cooked just enough to keep them. Ready in a jiffy for many tasty dishes.

Delivered price: No. 1-2 can. No. 1 can. Large Small. Per dozen cans \$2.15 \$2.15 \$2.90 Per can .18 .18 .33

Extra Select OYSTERS

Selected by hand as they are taken from the shells. This insures uniform size, plump and firm-meated oysters. Sterilized in their own juice just enough to preserve their freshness. You'll find them excellent for any of your favorite oyster dishes.

Delivered price: Dozen Cans, \$3.90, Per Can, 33c.



Fancy Sardines

The Popular Luncheon Tidbit

Selected California Sardines

As nice a sardine as you could wish. Choice fish of uniform size, firm, plump and tender, are put up in high-grade olive oil. The flavor is so good they could be easily mistaken for imported sardines.

Delivered price: No. 1/2 Can. No. 1/4 Can. Per doz. cans, \$3.30 \$4.75 Per can, .25 .40

California Sardines

In Oil

One of the best values in sardines we ever offered. The fish are of excellent quality and flavor, well put up in refined vegetable oil. Fine for all occasions.

Delivered price: Per doz. No. 1/4 cans, \$2.10 Per can, .18

Boneless French Sardines

In Olive Oil

First time on our list since the war. The true sardine—choice, tender fish, firm and well-flavored, carefully boned and put up in pure olive oil. They are sure to please the most fastidious taste.

Delivered price: Doz. No. 1/4 cans, \$2.30, per can, .60

Fancy Maine Sardines

The choicest of the Maine Coast fish, carefully packed in a modern sanitary factory—here is an economical as well as tasteful sardine. Put up in pure olive oil.

Delivered price: Per doz. No. 1/4 cans, \$2.25 Per can, .19

Norwegian Smoked Sardines

The genuine article—these choice fish are absolutely imported from Norway and are not the Norwegian style sardine packed in this country. They are small, tender, well-flavored fish, delicately smoked and packed in olive oil. Just what you want for that Sunday evening lunch.

Delivered price: Per doz. No. 1/4 cans, \$3.90 Per can, .33

Portuguese Boneless Sardines

In Olive Oil

An excellent product from Portugal. These are nice, large, firm fish, boned and packed in olive oil. Splendid for stuffed sardines and many other delicious dishes. Many people prefer these.

Delivered price: Per doz. No. 1/4 cans, \$3.30 Per can, .70

Royal Chinook Salmon

The large, selected salmon from the Columbia River. These fish are packed when at their best. Each one contains one solid, juicy cut, right from the center of the fish, where the meat is very tender and the flavor excellent. The oval cutlets are de luxe quality in canned salmon.

Delivered Price: No. 1/2 Can. No. 1 Can. Oval Cutlets. Per doz. cans, \$3.75 \$5.70 \$7.10 Per can, .32 .48 .60

Red Sockeye Salmon

This is a smaller fish caught in Puget Sound. Its flesh is deeper colored than the Royal Chinook, yet exceptionally well flavored and rich in oil. Just one choice cut in each can.

Delivered price: No. 1/2 Can. No. 1 Can. Per doz. cans, \$3.75 \$5.70 Per can, .32 .48

Red Alaska Salmon

This is bright red, firm and of good flavor. All solid meat—no waste whatever. An excellent value. Makes a delicious salad.

Delivered price: No. 1 Can. No. 1 Can. Per doz. cans, \$4.75 Per can, .40

Kipperd Salmon

Choice Salmon, are slightly salted and smoked to add a particularly delightful and wholesome flavor. Serve kippered salmon cold or creamed, as you would finnan haddie.

Delivered price: No. 1/2 Can. No. 1/4 Can. Per doz. cans \$3.30 Per can, .28

SPECIAL NO RISK TRIAL OFFER

Let me show you at my risk how good Davis fish tastes. Merely make up a selection from this page and send in your order, with payment, mentioning The Christian Science Monitor. Try the goods in your home. If you are not more than pleased with the result of your test, send back the rest at our expense and your money will be refunded.

FRANK E. DAVIS CO.,
336 Central Wharf, Gloucester, Mass.

The Frank E. Davis Company is prepared to supply, at interesting prices, its products to boarding schools, hotels, institutions, and clubs. Write for special list.

If suitable reference is given, we will open a charge account.

FRANK E. DAVIS COMPANY, 336 CENTRAL WHARF, GLOUCESTER, MASS.
Our Record of Service Speaks for Itself—Established 1885—Now Serving Over 100,000 Families

ROLE OF SPANISH KING DURING WAR

Don Alfonso Represented as a Prince Charming, Who Could Hardly Be Restrained From Flying to the Relief of Paris

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain—Having regard to the delicate nature of the relations between France and Spain at the present time in view of the Tangier question which is being raised in a somewhat acute form, and also having regard to the King's foreign tours, the old story of his Majesty's attitude during the war and the war work of a humanitarian character which he so enthusiastically performed is being revived with much eagerness. It appears that the French also are amply joining in this effort and representing the King as a veritable Prince Charming, whose government could with difficulty prevent him from jumping on to a horse and flying to the relief of Paris when the Germans were threatening the French capital.

As a diplomatic show this is well enough, and, of course, there are no doubts as to the King's real affection for both France and England as well as other places, but people who deal in realities do not hesitate to hint that too much is being made of some of these points and that enough has already been said about the King's bureau for the discovery of missing soldiers of France and other countries, which he worked to such really good and praiseworthy effect during the war, turning various rooms in his palace at Madrid over to the business. This enterprise has been described officially and unofficially over and over again. What is more, the French Government long ago made official recognition of it, and on the coming of a new ambassador to Spain conferred a special order upon Don Alfonso.

King's Assurance to France

Also the story of how at the beginning of the war the King of Spain intimated to France that the latter might with every confidence remove all her soldiers from the Pyrenean frontier, if she wanted them elsewhere, never was any diplomatic secret, and the fact was stated in The Christian Science Monitor very shortly after the beginning of hostilities. It is now, however, reproduced with some interesting embellishments, and cynics inquire whether France would really have had any anxiety if the King of Spain had not given such an assurance and what prospect there might ever have been that he would make a race of it with the Germans as to which should be in Paris first! Apart from the question of the neutrality of Spain any idea of armed intervention by the latter in the way of an attack on France is really too ridiculous to think about, and yet in these statements and comments it is apparently assumed to have been one of the possibilities, if Spain had not been so friendly!

This propaganda has now taken a new and interesting form in that a French journalist, Mr. Maurice de Waleffe, has been given some interesting facts and views by a Spanish diplomatist, personage, apparently told off specially for the purpose by the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, Quinones de Leon, who, being ambassador, could not discuss such matters for publication. The personage whom, as it is stated, he deputed for the task is not only the intimate of Quinones de Leon, but is also on close terms with the King himself, and speaks of his Majesty and his doings and feelings as one with authority, and one with enthusiasm.

The Journalist's Interview

Mr. Maurice de Waleffe had evidently been carefully primed as to the line the conversation ought to take and should take and what leading questions he might suitably ask. Consequently he began his interrogations with the blunt question as to whether it was really true that Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, had desired to proceed with his army to the assistance of Paris in 1914. "Yes," said the Spanish diplomatist, "that was true. During the war, as Spain remained neutral, we were not permitted to admit it officially, but it is true. At the beginning, on the very first day of our mobilization, the King took it upon himself to call your ambassador to his room in the palace and to say to him, 'You may send your eighteenth army corps, which guards the Pyrenean frontier, to the east.' I can answer for it that he said that. The result was that your eighteenth army corps was able to leave for Alsace. It is that one which took Thann under General Las Lattre, who afterward lost his command. But that, as Rudyard Kipling said, is another story."

"And after that," further inquired Mr. de Waleffe, "did not Alfonso XIII take sides still more openly?" King and His Horsemen

"Yes, indeed," replied the diplomatist and King's friend, evidently in the mood of one who wished to confess everything. "At the end of August when he knew the extreme danger of Paris he declared to his ministers, 'I want to get on my horse and at the head of all my cavalry go to the defense of France!' Before this tremendous idea, evidently formed without consultation with the German and Austrian personages and interests at the Spanish court, the ministers could do nothing, but observe respectfully to their intrepid monarch that the Spain of Charles V had now become a constitutional monarchy. So there were no cavalry charges round Paris for Don Alfonso." The cynics say that these revelations throw a new light upon the King's cold, strictly neutral utterances of the most stately character which he made during the war and when he showed never a word of special sympathy for either side, but only insisted on the absolute necessity

of Spanish neutrality and spoke truly of the difficulties that would follow in the wake of the war and Spain's obligations in those times. It is implied that in these speeches he was reminding himself that, according to his ministers, he was not Charles V. The Parisian asked for more information as to the kingly acts during the great war.

"Then," said the diplomatist personage, "the King took it upon himself to intercede with those who thought they were strongest and acted accordingly." Figures were asked for, and these cynics no opportunity since they are in the nature of a final report upon King Alfonso's war work, with full statistics, and they show to what a magnitude that work really attained. They are very impressive.

Impressive Figures

"To begin with," said the King's friend, "there was the assistance of prisoners. The King established, at his own expense, a special department where 50 secretaries answered the letters sent to him, which amounted to five thousand a day. With a view to obtaining and transmitting by telegram news of the missing, or asking for amelioration of the terrible lot of the captives, Alfonso XIII intervened personally in favor of 122,000 soldiers, French or Belgian, not including 7950 English and 6350 Italians and others. He obtained a pardon for 19 on whom the capital sentence had been passed, repatriation for 70,000 civil deportees, and for 21,000 soldiers who had been incapacitated.

"In May, 1917, he protested against the reprisal camps, and brought about the suppression of those of Halle, of Curten and of Beeskow. At the same time he protested against the withholding and misapplication of food parcels. All the aerial bombardments on open towns and on Paris provoked his lively remonstrance, as did the attack on the hospital ships, and his ambassador at Berlin was charged to transmit his views vigorously to the Kaiser. The excesses which he was able to stop are known, but those which he prevented from being committed will perhaps never be known.

"But," said Mr. de Waleffe, "without mentioning certain supplies given to German submarines which escaped the control of the Spanish authorities, and over which we will pass a friendly sponge, the defeated peoples cherish slightly bitter feelings against the Spaniards who have enriched themselves. Is this not the case?"

"Some Spaniards have become enriched," was the reply, "but not the mass of the people." Mr. de Waleffe then pointed out that in 1902 when he himself attended the coronation of the young King he used to get 135 pesetas for 100 francs, but now 170 francs had to be given for 100 pesetas. What a change! The diplomatist urged, however, that the transformation injured Spain as well as would by nothing from Spain, and as would by nothing through buying things from France and so getting the benefit of the exchange, that was a delusion, since France was not making anything that Spain wanted to buy. Thus both the Spanish importation and exportation were paralyzed. It was a disaster. The French party to this interview promptly proposed that the obvious and proper remedy would be the establishment of an international credit, and the amiable Spanish diplomatist returned that Spain would like nothing better, since the collapse of the exchanges ruined all business.

WORK AS FRANCE'S GREAT NATIONAL NEED

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—At a recent meeting of the Society of Political Economy of Paris, Mr. Adrien Artaud, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles, delivered a remarkable address on the general situation of France, and the national danger. According to Mr. Artaud, the national danger is that of slackness which threatens to prolong itself, and the eight-hour law, which he described as ill-conceived, France could only be saved at the present hour by hard work.

"We seem to think in France," said Mr. Artaud, "that by inscribing a number on a piece of paper, we can obtain all we wish and continue, nevertheless, to indulge in unlimited expenses. But paper does not create resources of itself. Nothing replaces

production, nothing has ever replaced it since the beginning of the world. It, formerly, we worked 10 and 12 hours a day, it was because the country demanded a production which only 12 or 10 hours a day of work could effect. If it was necessary then to work the whole day long, it is still more necessary to do so when all is destroyed, and when constructive production has for four years given way to destructive production."

Mr. Artaud considers it as unjust that all work measured by time should receive the same reward. We should base our estimates upon the value of individuals, and not oppose the development of aptitude and intelligence. People obliged to work but eight hours a day for an equal wage must develop mediocrity. Work was an immediate necessity—the best antidote for unhealthy agitation. France needed the aid of her allies in the financial field as she did on the battlefield. But this aid was not a rescue. France possesses all her wealth; but she must help herself in order to be helped.

Mr. Artaud then appealed in vibrant terms to all forces being concentrated upon the imperative need of intensification of work. The eight-hour day was not sufficient at the present time to insure the economical renaissance of France. It was indispensable to suppress definitively all state intervention which might tend to disorganize Labor. The aim of public powers must be to stimulate production and not hinder it by all kinds of interventions. He believed that an enterprise was possible with the leaders of the Confederation Générale du Travail, on condition they should recognize the necessity of accelerating production. This necessity must be proclaimed by all.

The speaker ended by saying: "We can do nothing without work, work of the elite, work of the mass, brain work, manual work. We must recognize the absolute necessity of work for the salvation of France. There is no middle course."

ALTERED STATUS OF SCHOOL OF MINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPETOWN, South Africa—An event of great educational importance took place recently at Johannesburg, South Africa, when the South African School of Mines and Technology was inaugurated as a university college. Dr. W. J. Viljoen, vice-chancellor of the University of South Africa, presided at the ceremony.

The Hon. F. S. Malan, M. L. A., Minister of Education, in addressing the gathering, stated that in 1910 the government's annual expenditure on the institution was £18,000, while at the present time it is £27,000. He alluded to the prejudices which existed against according to Johannesburg University privileges—prejudices which until recently he himself shared—on the ground that the center was an industrial one and not intellectual and incapable of becoming so. He pointed out that the time had passed when existing universities could cover all the ground and that it was now necessary for each institution to develop its own individuality. He commended the example of America's wealthy citizens in supporting educational institutions and hoped that public men in Johannesburg would emulate them in this respect. Through the renewed status of the institution he expected the inculcation of high ideals in the youth of South Africa.

CUNARD ANCHOR

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL	
ORDUNA	Nov. 21 Dec. 27
VESTRI	Nov. 24
CARMANIA	Nov. 17 Jan. 21
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH	
CHERBOURG-SOUTHAMPTON	
MAURETANIA	Nov. 29 Dec. 24
NEW YORK-PLYMOUTH	
CHERBOURG-LONDON	
CARONIA	Dec. 13
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH	
HAVRE AND LONDON	
SAXONIA	Dec. 20
NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH	
HAVRE AND SOUTHAMPTON	
ROYAL GEORGE	Dec. 11 Jan. 14
NEW YORK-LONDON-DERRY	
AND GLASGOW	
COLUMBIA	Dec. 6
NEW YORK TO PIREUS	
PANNONIA	Nov. 22

126 State St. Tel. Fort Hill 4000

PEACE TREATY VOTE IN FRENCH CHAMBER

Premier Replies to Objections, Making Stirring Speech—All Senators Vote to Ratify Terms Except One Who Did Not Vote

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France—The discussion of the Treaty of Peace began in the French Senate before a large audience on October 9, Mr. Clemenceau being in his accustomed place surrounded by most of his collaborators. The sitting was almost entirely taken up by a magnificent speech by Léon Bourgeois, which was voted to be posted in all the communes of France, by acclamation. His speech was very much along the lines of his recent report which was published in The Christian Science Monitor, giving his views on the Treaty of Peace as it more particularly applies to French problems. Some of the other senators spoke, pointing out their objections to certain clauses in the Treaty. Mr. Debiere, Radical Socialist Senator for the Nord Department, reproaching Mr. Clemenceau for having kept Parliament outside the peace negotiations.

League But a Frame-Work

Mr. Clemenceau closed the debate by stating that he felt sure that the House would ratify the Treaty by a unanimous vote, that while it was not perfect in every particular from the French point of view, yet it was the work of the allied nations who had defeated Germany and naturally contained compromises and represented their joint effort to arrive at the best

solution of a great problem. It required vigilance on the part of the Allies to see that Germany lived up to the requirements of the Treaty. The League of Nations was but a framework, in fact, the Hague tribunal had but developed into the League of Nations which will also develop into something better still, so that war will ultimately be abolished.

Replying to the criticism that the armistice was signed too early, Mr. Clemenceau said that to have prosecuted the offensive in this way would have resulted in causing at least another 50,000 allied fatalities. As to the security of France, and the statement that England and the United States could not arrive quickly enough, the Premier reminded his audience that they could rely on Poland with 500,000 armed men and about another 500,000 in reserve, and Belgium will have a considerable number of men under arms, and the Tzcho-Slovaks with the Jugo-Slavs will also have considerable military force.

Need for Cooperation

Referring to reparations, Mr. Clemenceau admitted that France had not received all that was her due, more particularly in the matter of priority in payment before the other Allies, in the way that payments will be made to Belgium, but something might yet be done in that direction. He then went on to deal with the question of the laboring man coming into his own, a question that is very near the Premier's heart, but he warned the workmen that they cannot, any more than the nobility or the bourgeoisie can, expect to do just as they please, and arrest the economic life of the country, without the greatest danger to the whole country, themselves included.

Mr. Clemenceau dealt at some length on the question of the need for the union and cooperation of all classes of the community, if they were to reap the fruits of the great victory they had won, over the forces of autocracy; the danger they had to face now was not military domination so much

as economic domination, and it is the economic struggle which is now before them and required all their energies, with all classes at peace with each other. He then emphasized the urgency of the question of depopulation, which he said was even more serious than disunion.

In conclusion, Mr. Clemenceau said, "Our fathers have made for us the noblest history, we have placed France at the zenith in the esteem of all peoples, this rich legacy we can transmit to our children, who are too good to degenerate." As Mr. Clemenceau descended from the tribune amidst great applause, the posting of his speech all over France was immediately decreed. Only one Senator, Dominique Delahaye, abstained from voting, so that, as he said, a treaty containing such sparks of war could not be voted unanimously by the French Senate. Consequently the

Peace Treaty was ratified by 217 votes with one abstention. The Treaty of Guarantee between France and Great Britain, and between France and the United States, was adopted unanimously.

PROPOSED "IRISH POTATO TRUST"

DUBLIN, Ireland—There has been talk lately of the formation of a "Big Irish Potato Trust." The Irish Home-Steal, drawing the attention of its readers to this project, asks what the Labor Party in Great Britain will have to say if the state attempts to create a monopoly in dealing in potatoes. There is also, it says, the Cooperative Wholesale Society of Great Britain which is able to take from Ireland all its exportable supplies, and which would prefer to deal with cooperative associations of farmers in Ireland rather than with a ring of dealers.



ENCIRCLES THE WORLD
TRAVEL THE AMERICAN WAY

TO
CALIFORNIA

WE ANNOUNCE TOURS

Leaving New York

January 7th & 21st, February 4th & 18th & March 3rd

Leaving Chicago

January 8th & 22d, February 5th & 19th & March 4th

WE WILL VISIT

The Petrified Forests, Grand Canyon, San Francisco, Santa Cruz, and the Big Trees, Del Monte, Santa Barbara, Pasadena, Riverside, San Diego, Apache Trail and New Orleans.

Our travelers will enjoy the best of care at hotels, even in the crowded season. We have made reservations far in advance and will not accept booking in excess of our reservations.

BOOK NOW

Cruise to South America
Through the Panama Canal

Visiting Jamaica, Panama, Peru, Chile, Argentine, Uruguay. Sailing from New York—January 7th, returning March 8th—60 days—12,000 miles.

By special arrangement with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the beautiful new cruising steamer EBRO (14,350 Displacement) will be used for this cruise.

\$1625 to \$1745

including shore trips.

Write for details.

Three West Indies Cruises

By luxurious steamers of the Great White Fleet, sailing

JANUARY 10th	S. S. Pastores
JANUARY 31st	S. S. Calamarcos
FEBRUARY 21st	S. S. Tolosa

BERNUDA HOLIDAY CRUISE

S. S. Ebro from New York, December 18th. Arrive Bermuda—December 20th. Leave Bermuda—December 27th. Arrive New York—December 29th. \$139—including first-class berth, accommodations at the best hotels and sight-seeing.

FLORIDA TOURS

From New York—January 7th and 21st, February 4th, 7th, 11th and 18th and March 23rd. To Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Orlando, Palm Beach, Miami, HAVANA, Tampa, Oklawaha River, Palatka.

EUROPE

Battlefield Tours sailing November 22nd. January 3rd, February 7th.

JAPAN-CHINA

Join one of our Tours sailing January, February, March and April.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLETS

Wherever You Travel, Carry Those Spendable Everywhere—American Express Travelers' Cheques.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

65 Broadway, New York, or
43 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.
Phone Main 5500

OFFICES—New York, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Cleveland, Ohio; Detroit, Mich.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; Kansas City, Mo.; Denver, Colo.; San Francisco, Calif.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Seattle, Wash.; Montreal, P. Q.; London, Paris, Yokohama, Buenos Aires.

The "Combination"



Style 107

The
Coward Shoe
"REG. U.S. PAT. OFF."

A shoe made two sizes smaller over the instep than the regular size upper.

The Coward Combination Shoe meets the ever-growing demand for a shoe of this character in every particular. It is made on a straight, flat last, with a smart medium toe and broad heel. It is a mighty comfortable walking shoe and is decidedly popular among business men.

Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward

262-274 Greenwich St., New York
(Near Warren St.)

Misses' and Girls' Appareil

We are showing an exceptional variety of choice suits and coats for misses and coats and dresses for girls. New styles, new fabrics.

MISSSES' SPORT COAT (sketched at right) an unusual model in brown, green and gray effects; interlined, leather buttons and leather belt. Price \$45.

MISSSES' VELOUR COAT (sketched) blue, brown or green; this smart coat has a deep collar and button trimmed pockets. Price \$35.

"MISS AMERICA" SAILOR SUIT: A most practical and popular school garment for girls between the ages of eight and sixteen. Made of all wool navy serge, braid trimmed with emblem on sleeve. Prices \$18.50 to \$25

Misses' and Girls' tailored hats.

A. Shuman & Co.
Boston
Shuman Corner
THE SERVICE STORE.

EGYPTIAN UNREST CAUSE IS SOUGHT

Recent Riots Still Unexplained—
Nationalists Ask Independence
While Egypt Awaits Investi-
gation by Milner Commission

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Egypt

CAIRO, Egypt—As might have been expected, the announcement of the imminent arrival of the Milner Commission in Egypt created a great stir in the country. The appointment of this commission, it will be remembered, was promised by the British Government very shortly after the disturbances of March and April last, in order to examine at first hand the evidence as to the causes of unrest, and to submit to the home government a definite policy for the future administration of Egypt.

It is interesting to see how far the so-called Nationalist Party has justified its title to that designation in dealing with this important event. Feeling its ground somewhat cautiously to begin with, the Nationalist press has been growing in boldness, and even virulence, as it finds that a free press is still open to it, in spite of the abuse of that privilege. Incited by the so-called Egyptian delegates in Paris, and their agents in Egypt, these papers urge their readers to boycott absolutely the commission, on the ground that the country has appointed those delegates as its representatives and that through them alone should any inquiries or negotiations be conducted.

A Short-Sighted Campaign

The youth of the country have been pervertedly appealed to, to show their independence by refusing to recognize a commission that comes under the sanction of the British Protectorate, and the youth, as represented by students of the law and other schools, reply by promising their support manfully, and, incidentally, in formulating to their superiors puerile demands as to the conditions on which they may be disposed to resume their studies. Further, many resolutions of confidence in the delegates have been published as coming from the junior officials in the several ministries but, as even a native paper points out, these would appear to be the work of a few hot-heads.

Doubtless in the eyes of Europeans and of the more moderate and better balanced Egyptians the short-sightedness, to use a mild expression, of this campaign is obvious; but it is a regrettable fact that a vast number of the educated youth and of the simple fellahen believe implicitly much that they read, or is read to them through possibly the religious associations attached to "the written word." Under such circumstances a curb should be put on the publication of such appeals, especially as they generally comprise most exaggerated and untruthful statements regarding the British régime in Egypt.

Attitude of the Copts

The Copt, cautious as ever, is taking up a half-way and not unreasonable attitude. Nobody denies that the Copt is better equipped mentally than the other natives of Egypt and he is showing this in the present case, by recognizing that the Egyptian must first prove his claim to independence by showing that he is ready for it, and that it can be obtained then only by approaching the British authorities. If only they would "cooperating with" the British authorities to "approaching" them with a view to gaining their independence they would be

on safer ground still. As a matter of fact, it is extremely probable that if the Copt were not in the minority of one in ten the commission's task would be very much lighter.

Some interesting deductions may be made from the Nationalists' policy. The methods employed by the Nationalists here, and of the so-called Egyptian delegates in Europe, bear out the assertion frequently made that their policy is retrogressive and reactionary. Their activities in Europe are largely employed in the old game of the East, intrigue among dissatisfied politicians; in Egypt, in stirring up irresponsible schoolboys and the more excitable elements in the country to insubordination and lawlessness.

A Technical Quibble

On the technical plea that as Turkey, Egypt's former suzerain, has not given her consent, the British protectorate, they contend, is illegal, even when Turkey, against which Egypt was at war, has practically ceased to exist and must at any rate in due course sign the Peace Treaty which will certainly include the recognition of the protectorate. Surely this quibble is solely for the purpose of giving them an excuse for not meeting the Milner commission. May it not be that that avoidance is due to weightier reasons than that of the recognition of the protectorate? They are fully aware that injustice is not one of the faults of the British. Do they really want justice? Could they face an impartial commission, justify the intrigues that led up to the recent murderous sabotage by deluded fellahen and unscrupulous Bedouin, and then justify their claim to responsible and independent self-government? Egypt cannot stand alone at present. The lack of balance in the thinking of the majority, which makes them the playing of the various phases of unrest which are traveling the world over, proves this. Let them hear the wisdom of the Copt, worldly though it may be perhaps. Let them meet the commission with the demand for a constructive policy which will give them responsibilities they can honestly bear and which will lead to complete self-government when merited. Then, they will prove themselves Nationalists in very deed, and deserve, and obtain, the sympathetic attention not only of the British people but of the civilized world.

NEAR EAST RELIEF AND PEACE TREATY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Connecticut—"Americans can show themselves willing to help the destitute peoples of the Near East by showing that they are out of sympathy with the senators who have wrecked the Peace Treaty," said Henry Morgenthau, former United States Ambassador to Turkey, in an address here before the Connecticut branch of the American Committee for Relief in the Near East. He continued: "The people of eastern Europe are relapsing into a condition of primitive poverty. America has no conception of their destitution. One layer of wealth after another has been torn from them. All their traditions have been taken away. They are left in shreds. Their power to earn is gone. Their capacity for enjoyment is gone. They are wretched beyond conception. "And the first thing that strikes a man coming from those impoverished countries to America is the realization that over here the golden calf is still being worshipped. The Americans have not outgrown their provincialism. They cannot see that the contentment and peace of those distant people is essential to the happiness and prosperity of the whole world. They are too absorbed in their race for money."

PRINCE OF WALES CONCLUDES VISIT

English-Speaking Peoples Drawn
More Closely Together Than
Ever Before as Result of His
Trip to the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—When the Prince of Wales sails out of New York Harbor on H.M.S. Renown this afternoon, on his way to England, via Halifax, he will have drawn the English-speaking peoples more closely together than ever before.

For weeks the press of the United States has told at length of the various entertainments and social functions in which the Prince has not failed to exhibit the likable democracy for which he is famous. But underneath the surface of his busy days and nights there has run the current of Anglo-Americanism, more vitally and vigorously strong now because of his visit.

City streets have resounded with cheers for the royal visitor, whose return to these shores at no distant date, promised by the Prince himself, is awaited with interest. While the man in the street is paying his perhaps thoughtless tribute to England's future King, the speaker at the dinner and luncheon table has proclaimed the thing which prompts the tribute—the tie binding the English and American peoples together. Those who would deny this tie's strength and undermine it with suspicion, misunderstanding, jealousy, are constantly vociferous throughout the country, as William Howard Taft noted at the Waldorf dinner in honor of the Prince; but the still waters of Anglo-Americanism run more silently because more deeply. For once scores of prominent Americans have seized opportunity to renew, and audibly, their faith in the world's future, if Great Britain and the United States allow nothing to shake their friendship.

"If these two nations," said Mr. Taft, "stand together for righteousness, the world will find it hard to go wrong," and other utterances along these lines have been:

Mayor Hylan: "We greet you as though a fellow-American, knowing that the Anglo-Saxons are the same the world over, no matter under what institutions they have lived, or what geographical barriers separate them."

Viscount Grey: "Your President said today, I think, that the liberties of the world would be safe as long as America and Great Britain stood side by side. I trust that if the liberties of the world are again threatened, our two nations will be found fighting side by side in the same spirit and for the same ideals. In that, I trust, our two countries will ever go hand in hand together."

The Prince of Wales: "The great war has revealed many things to us, but it has revealed nothing more clearly than the closeness with which the welfare of our two great nations is interlocked. Your prosperity is essential to ours and ours to yours. We depend on each other to an extent which no one realized till the war upset the normal business routine of organized communities and made its impression upon their daily life."

Sir Robert Borden, Premier of Canada, will accompany the Prince to Halifax.

OIL PRICES ADVANCED

LIMA, Ohio—The Ohio Oil Company yesterday raised Lima, North and South, Wooster, Illinois and Princeton oils, 25 cents per barrel, and the Plymouth grade 20 cents.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

A Pre-Thanksgiving Sale

of

Women's Glace Kidskin Marvex Gloves

(B. Altman & Co.'s own popular French make)

will take place Monday on the First Floor

EXTRAORDINARY VALUE will be offered in these

Short-lengths Marvex Gloves

in all-white, white stitched with black, all-black, tan, beaver and slate

at the specially low price of

\$2.90 per pair

This Sale presents an unsurpassed opportunity for purchasing really worthwhile Holiday gifts at moderate expense

A Special Purchase of

Women's

Street and Afternoon Dresses

(sizes 34 to 44)

will be placed on sale Monday,
extraordinarily priced at

\$29.50 each

In the Ready-to-wear Department on the
Third Floor

A Monday Sale of

Women's Silk Undergarments

to be held on the Second Floor, will afford
a timely suggestion for dainty Holiday gifts.

The prices are very special

Night robes, . . .	\$4.95, 7.90, 10.75
Envelopes, . . .	3.90, 5.75
Bloomers, . . .	2.95, 3.90
Camisoles, . . .	1.25, 1.95, 2.95, 3.90
Boudoir Sacques, . . .	4.50, 6.90

(Some of these prices subject to tax)

Quality Linens

for Holiday gifts or the family store-room
are shown in generous assortments in the
Department on the Fourth Floor.

Table Cloths, each . . .	\$6.00 to 165.00
Table Napkins, doz. . . .	6.00 to 67.50
Room Towels, doz. . . .	7.50 to 50.00
Sheets, per pair	17.50 to 47.50
Pillow Cases, per pair . . .	4.00 to 12.00

All of the above are pure linen.

Important Reductions

have been made in the prices of

A Number of

Women's Tailored Suits

of the higher class, the materials and workmanship of which are exceptionally fine. The values obtainable are far out of the ordinary.

(Women's Suits, Third Floor)

Sterling Silverware

for Thanksgiving use or Holiday giving

The splendid assortments displayed in the
Department on the First Floor (Madison
Avenue section) include

Fruit and Salad Bowls, Sandwich Trays, Compotiers, Pitchers, Baskets, Vases, Candlesticks
Toilet Articles and Table Flatware.

Silver-plated Ware

(of the finest quality obtainable) is also an
interesting feature of the Silverware Department. The assortments include a most attractive selection of Flatware and some particularly fine reproductions of Sheffield plate.

In view of the stringency in the labor market, it is requested that orders for the engraving of silverware intended for Holiday gifts be placed at the earliest possible moment.

Entrances to the Store are located on
Madison Avenue, Fifth Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street and Thirty-fifth Street.

The Store is closed at 5 P. M. daily

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street

TELEPHONE 7000 MURRAY HILL

Thirty-fifth Street

The Great Annual Sale of Fur Coats & Smaller Furs

will take place on Monday

November 24th

in the Madison Avenue section of the
Third Floor

THE CENTENARY OF GEORGE ELIOT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It was fitting that Nuneaton, associated with George Eliot's earlier years, and the stage for so much of her most famous writings, should have given itself over to a celebration of her centenary this year, wisely choosing the summer as a more propitious season for its festivities than the actual date and month, November 22. Little Mary Ann was only four months old when the Evans family removed from South Farm Arbury to Griff House, a few miles away on the high road to Nuneaton. In this picturesque old two-story residence, built of red brick and covered with ivy, she was to grow up with her brother Isaac, three years her senior, the Tom Tulliver of "The Mill on the Floss" and the "brother" of the sonnets. The garden is described in "Adam Bede" as "a true farmhouse garden with hardy perennial flowers, unpruned fruit trees and kitchen vegetables growing together in careless half-neglected abundance." Here also were tall hollyhocks and Gueldees roses, "leafy walls of scarlet beans and late peas," and "a huge apple tree making a barren circle under its low-spreading boughs." From the back of the house, paths lead to the "Round Pond," the "rookery elms," and to the Griff Hollows where Maggie Tulliver and Philip Waken used to meet. It was up and down the meadows and lanes surrounding this house that little Mary Ann Evans trudged after her adored elder brother, happy to be allowed, however humbly, to share in his pursuits.

Our mother bade us keep the trodden ways,
Stroked down my tippet, set my brother's frill

Then with the benediction of her gaze
Clung to us lessening, and pursued us still
Across the homestead to the rookery elms.
Those familiar with George Eliot's country, as this bit of Warwickshire must ever be called, will see in Arbury Hall and its avenue of elms, the Cheverel Manor of "Mr. Gilfil's Love Story"; on a distant hill is Astley Church, which the novelist has renamed "Knebley Church," and Stockingford, the "Padham Common" of "Janet's Repentance," is further to the north. Nuneaton will be recognized as "Milby" and Shepperton as the "Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton," is Chilvers Coton, one of its suburbs.

Early Schooling

Mary Ann began her schooling at the age of five years; at eight she was sent to a large school at Nuneaton where she learnt to know the works of Charles Lamb, Scott, and Defoe, and at 12 she went to an excellent school at Coventry, where although there was as yet no recognition of her genius, the range and brilliance of her intellectual capacities were held to be exceptional; her musical talent, however, appears to have been what brought her during this time most renown at school concerts, as on less formal and intimidating occasions.

In 1835, her school-days came to an end and when her sister married, the charge of the household and the farm devolved mainly on her young shoulders. She found time, nevertheless, to learn Italian and German and in spite of the "malheureux de cuisine" possessed herself of "Wordsworth at full length." Her deep admiration for Wordsworth was to know no diminution with the years.

In 1841, her brother Isaac having married, it seemed right that he should succeed to Griff and Mr. Evans moved with his daughter to Foleshill, a semi-detached villa on the outskirts of Coventry. Here Miss Evans was to meet the Brays and to form with them an intimacy of the greatest value and happiness. Mr. Bray and Mr. Hennell, his wife's brother, were both distinguished writers, and their attitude, as well as that of their friends, with whom she now came into contact, toward subjects which the farmer's daughter had hitherto heard discussed only in the narrowest of theological circles, were to have a profound influence upon her thought.

One who met her at this time declared that "the ordinary acquaintance regarded her chiefly for the kindness and sympathy which were never wanting to any," while those who had an opportunity of closer communication found that she "gave utterance to thoughts so rich and singular," that speech with other people would seem "flat and common."

Butter, jam, and cheese-making being no longer required of her, she gave herself wholeheartedly to study. She took lessons in Greek, Latin, French, German, and Italian and she taught herself Hebrew.

The Influence of Strauss

While at Foleshill, Miss Evans completed the translation of Strauss' "Leben Jesu," into English, begun by Miss Brabant, a task which, though it brought her little renown, had an important influence upon her thought, bred in so severe and Calvinistic a mold. Perhaps one of the most admirable qualities possessed by George Eliot was her consistent benevolence toward the beliefs, prejudices, and superstitions of others in spite of her own tremendously definite views. She began writing at a time when such men as Strauss, Herbert Spencer, Huxley and Renan were fighting—some of them with no little zest in the battle—as in a previous century Voltaire had fought, to undermine ignorance and bigotry. Intellectually her sympathies were with them, but her great sensitiveness and desire to avoid being the cause of suffering, made her eschew polemics which might anger or distress. "She still," writes Sir Leslie Stephen, in this connection, "insists upon the necessity of free discussion and open avowals of honest belief; but her own temperament demanded the tenderest

treatment of other creeds." "The last refuge of intolerance," she declared with profound insight, "is in not tolerating the intolerant." Her steady recognition of this must have helped throughout to keep her own judgment calm and balanced and have preserved a detachment which in spite of her intense and vivid interest in men and things was seldom absent.

Travel on the Continent

In 1849, the house at Foleshill came to an end and, shortly afterward, Miss Evans went abroad to the south of France, to Italy, where she was so constantly to return in later years, and to Switzerland, where she spent several months. In the autumn of 1851 she came to live in London as assistant editor of The Westminster

that they had been written by a woman, both Thackeray and Froude taking it for granted that "George Eliot" was a man. "The exquisite truth and delicacy of the humor and the paths of these stories, I have never seen the like of," wrote Dickens to John Blackwood; "they have impressed me in a manner that I should find it very difficult to describe to you." Mrs. Carlyle expressed herself perfectly charmed with the book and declared that though Mr. Carlyle "beating over head and ears in history," could not read it then, he intended, on her ardent recommendation, to do so as early as possible.

Here, indeed, was no lack of encouragement and the praise was very sweet to George Eliot; there is little doubt, however, that no matter what

that "Adam Bede" had been published, George Eliot noted in her diary that the seventh edition of the book would soon be exhausted.

George Eliot's Home

In 1863 the Lewes had settled at the Priory in Regents Park where "Felix Holt," "Middlemarch," and "Daniel Deronda" were to be written. "The Mill on the Floss" had been embarked upon in 1859. Few literary reminiscences of great Victorians during these years would be complete without a description of this home where George Eliot received so many of her friends and ardent admirers. "Mrs. Lewes generally sat in an armchair on the left of the fireplace," writes Mr. Oscar Browning. "She always gave us of her best. Her conversation was deeply sympathetic but grave and solemn, illumined by thrilling tenderness, but not by humor. . . . She appeared much greater than her books. . . . You never dared to speak to her of her works; her personality was so much more impressive than its products." George Eliot's last London home, one of the sedate old brick houses in Cheyne Row, is one of the literary shrines of Chelsea, though little associated with the novelist or her work.

Mr. Cross, who became her husband in 1880, has written an interesting description of George Eliot as she appeared to those who came to see her at this time. "When the drawing-room door opened, a first glance revealed her always in the same low armchair on the left-hand side of the fire. On entering, the visitor's eye was at once arrested by the massive head. The abundant hair streaked with gray now, was draped with lace, mantilla-fashion, coming to a point at the top of the forehead. . . . She had a great dislike to raising her voice, and often became so wholly absorbed in conversation that the announcement of an incoming visitor sometimes failed to attract her attention; but the moment the eyes were lifted up and recognized a friend, they smiled a rare welcome—sincere, cordial, grave—a welcome that was felt to come straight from the heart."

As a Writer

George Eliot wrote of Dickens as a "great novelist who is gifted with the utmost power of rendering the external traits of our town population." But in her opinion, "he scarcely ever passes from the humorous and external to the emotional and tragic without becoming as transcendent in his unreality as he was a moment before."

Chapter I. The Workshop

With a single drop of ink for a mirror the Egyptian telescope
unmistakable it reveals to any chance observer far-reaching visions
of the past. This is what it is and what it does for you, reader. With
this drop of ink at the end of my pen I will show you the roomy
workshop of St. Donatien Brige, carpenter, London in the
vicinity of Hoxton, as depicted on the eighth of June, in
the year of our Lord 1799.

The afternoon sun was warm on the fine workbench, there,
here, upon some turned no frames & rain-coats. A faint
of pine wood from a bent like pole of black oak outside the door
door, mingled with the scent of the elder bushes which were
shedding their summer leaves close to the open window of the
the planting lumbered there, through the transparent doorway
that flew before the steady plane. Hitherto the fine grain of the
oak paneling which stood against the wall. On a
heap of three soft-chairs, a rough grey sheepskin, dog had made
himself a pleasant bed, having long with his nose between
his fore-paws, occasionally, wrinkling his brows to catch glances
at the ballet of the fine workman, who was carving a shield
in the cups of a wooden mandrel. He was at this workman
that the strong bayonet belonged which was held above the
loom of plane & hammer, lying.

"Awake my soul with the sun
"Thy daily shape of duty runs"
"Shake off sleep, old fellow."

Reproduced by permission of the Trustees of the British Museum
First page of the manuscript of "Adam Bede"

have written it whatever the public may say." The book was published at the beginning of February, 1859. "The sensation caused by its appearance," writes Mr. Oscar Browning, "has seldom been equaled in literary history." Charles Reade declared it, "it is the finest thing since Shakespeare," while Dickens wrote to the author assuring her that "the reading made an epoch in his life." Mrs. Gaskell wrote also most generous praise. "I never read anything so complete and beautiful in fiction in my life before," were her words. In October of the same year

fore in his artistic truthfulness. While the "external trait" was at no time neglected by George Eliot, it was ever with the inner one that she was most deeply engaged, and thus it was that the tendency grew in the later

novels to analyze both characters and situations so minutely and so subtly that the symmetry of the whole was in danger of losing something of its grace and natural impulse. She was perhaps first and foremost a great philosophic writer whose keen human sympathies and a certain practical bent, due largely no doubt to her early training, made the novel a not-unnatural medium for her genius. She declared of herself that she was al-

EDUCATION NOTES

At the Oxford branch of the Modern Language Research Association, a branch that has only recently been formed, great progress was recorded by Mr. Allison Peers, secretary to the society. He said that, when the association was founded last year, they began with only 11 members, but now



George Eliot's house in Chelsea

ways in search of the truth; it was this, in fact, together with her deep love of and sympathy with her fellow-beings, which inspired her labors, and perhaps no writer ever regarded her profession with a more solemn sense of its responsibilities.

In a letter to her publisher during the spring of 1861, there are these words: "I will never write anything to which my whole heart, mind, and conscience don't consent, so that I may feel that it was something—however small—which wanted to be done in this world and I am just the organ for that bit of work." Could any words describe more completely what has been called George Eliot's favorite theme, "the idealist in search of a vocation?" Could any words show more clearly with what humility and sincerity she herself sought to apply that text to her own life?

STATE SCHOLARSHIPS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—Prof. J. C. Fields, F.R.S., president of the Royal Canadian Institute, in an address at the opening meeting of the season, said that "the fundamental defect in our educational system is the failure to make adequate provision for the specially gifted. The State may well defray the cost of their training, for it will ultimately profit more from the expenditure than those on whom the money is expended." The university attendance in Ontario, he said, compares favorably with any other country except Germany, "yet seven out of eight pupils who pass the high school entrance examination never matriculate."

This state of affairs, Professor Fields attributes to the fact that no assistance in the form of scholarships is given in this country. The lack of this financial aid in Canada, he said, was the cause of "much good material going to waste," and this waste he described as "a tragedy of the first order." He recommended for the whole Dominion "a system of scholarships which will provide the highest possible educational training for the exceptionally gifted."

scope more widely than the word "language" would imply, and a proposal would be submitted to the members that the association should be known as "The Modern Humanities Research Association." A particularly pleasing and hopeful sign was the co-operation of other countries, especially France. He thought they would all agree that cooperative work of that kind might lead to cooperation in wider matters.

At the recent election of a portion of the senate of the National University of Ireland, all the outgoing senators, with one exception, presented themselves as candidates but the result showed that Sinn Fein would do as it pleased at the poll. It is believed, says the correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, that the new senators are substantially those recommended by the MacNeill Selection Committee. Professor MacNeill is Sinn Fein member of Parliament for the university and for Derry City, while Mr. McGilligan was Sinn Fein candidate for North Derry. Among those who were defeated, Dr. McWalter stood at the bottom of the poll. This fact gives a certain altruistic character to the letter he has written to the press, deprecating the rejection of Dr. Douglas Hyde, Professor Sigerson, and Father Finlay. "If you had taken," he writes, "a plebiscite of all Ireland four years ago for the names of men who have rendered the most eminent services to their country for the past 20 years the first would have been Douglas Hyde, who created the Gaelic League; Father Finlay, who made the Department of Agriculture; and Dr. George Sigerson, the firm friend of every patriot from the Fenian days of 1867. Not a single day has passed for the last 50 years on which Professor Sigerson did not do some definite good for the Irish cause; not a single advance was made in education or in agriculture for the past 30 years but a member of the 'Father Finlay gang' was responsible for it; not a single activity of the Gaelic League exists in any part of the world but Dr. Douglas Hyde can claim to be its author. We stone our prophets."

"It is a notorious fact," says the Journal of Education (England), "that although the cinema trade is very anxious to supply material for educational needs, it has done little to adapt its goods to educational conditions. For instance, one of the great drawbacks of film displays is that, in order to see an instructive film, school pupils have to go to the local cinema theater. The drawbacks of a theater for such purposes are too obvious to need comment. But an invention was demonstrated recently which now makes it possible for the cinema to come to the school. This is the portable projector. . . . This apparatus is convenient in size; it is portable, weighing less than 23 pounds; it is simple in construction, and, by connecting it with the electricity supply of the school, it can project a standard-sized film on the wall of the schoolroom. There is no doubt that this invention brings us much nearer to the right use of the cinema in education. In future the class in literature, say, will not wait till the local theater exhibits 'Kenilworth'; it will be able to see the film when the teacher thinks the right time for seeing the story of the book has arrived. . . . In the future each education authority will build up a central library of films as they now build up a library of lantern slides, the films required can be sent to the schools and exhibited under the right conditions at the right time."

Lectures in the course on military science being given at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are illustrated by motion pictures dealing with military courtesy, the manual of arms, school of the squad, and other fundamentals in the training of the soldier. Teachers in the public schools of Providence, Rhode Island, have received salary increases averaging \$200 each.

Sale of Government Army Blankets

\$5.75

1900 one-piece, 4-lb. 66x84 Wool Blankets, \$5.75
Silver Gray. Parcel Post prepaid, \$6.00

8000 Government Navy Blue Wool Sweaters \$3.90 Each From U. S. Shipping Board, in sizes 34 to 44 Suitable for men or women. Warm, sub- stantial and stylish. Parcel Postage 50c Extra	New Lot of 600 Submarine Coats Plaid lined Wind-proof Rain-proof Knee length A remarkable durable garment at \$24.50 Parcel Postage 15c Extra
---	---

Still a Few Hundred Government Leather Jerkins
for \$5.50 each. Parcel Postage 15c Extra.

OLD COLONY STORAGE CO.

22 Federal St. (Near Postoffice) Boston
(We have but ONE STORE, 22 FEDERAL ST., Near Postoffice)



Reich and Lievre

RICH AND LEE-A-VER

Clearance of Suits and Coats

33% reductions

In point of style, workmanship and quality our
Coats and Suits are unsurpassed

Suits \$50 up. Coats \$65
To clear at once

We also specially offer Fine Dresses at Great Reductions
Daytime Frocks in Silk and Wool Fabrics, \$45 up
Evening Dresses, very latest styles, \$60 up

V. Ballard & Sons

Importers—Originators
256 Boylston Street, Boston



A Happy
Holiday Suggestion!

Price \$10.00 Complete

At Your Electrical Dealer or Department Store

Far more than a toy—a practical, durable, superior telephone.
THE KIDPHONE introduces a new scientific idea. It is based on
the correct theory of voice transmission.

May be used for many purposes by

BOYS GIRLS GROWN-UPS

in the house, playground, on "Scout" duty, etc.

Ingenious! Instructive! Fascinating!

AMERICAN THERMOPHONE COMPANY
114-116 BEDFORD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

New England Distributors: WETMORE-SAVAGE COMPANY,
BOSTON; HESSEL & HOPPEN CO., NEW HAVEN, CONN.

MUSIC

English Notes

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—Lamond is a fine pianist at all times, but as a Beethoven interpreter he is superlative, and that the public esteems him as such is proved by the enthusiastic audience which struggled to Wigmore Hall on October 4 to hear his recital. It was a sincere compliment to pay him—more than might appear on the surface—for traveling is no easy thing in the middle of a national railway strike, nor one to be lightly undertaken. And it is pleasant to record that the audience had their patience and enthusiasm rewarded. Other pianists may play Beethoven well, but Lamond stands apart from them in his interpretations because he unites attributes which are usually found singly. He has that powerful grasp of the intellectual and emotional contents of music which composers possess; he has all the equipment of a virtuoso, a technique so rich and flawless as to be a real joy in itself, and an unerring perception for the public presentation of music; lastly, he has historical and psychological insight. To hear him play Beethoven one could imagine he had stood beside the master through many years, had watched him with an unfailing intuition of love, and that now when he plays, he reproduces for us Beethoven's own way of interpreting his works.

Lamond opened his program on October 4 with the 32 variations in C minor, followed by the sonata in C major, op. 2, No. 3. Variations, particularly of this order type, can easily sound cut and dried, but in Lamond's hands these were absolutely Titanic in their force, and his playing of them one of the best things in the whole recital. He treated the sonata (which is a very early work) from a different standpoint, laying emphasis on its architectural rather than its emotional beauties, this method being thoroughly consistent with the musical ideals of the period at which the work was written. In the sonatas in D minor, op. 31, and in E flat, op. 81, "Les Adieux l'Absence, et Le Retour," Lamond revealed equal discrimination, for he gave them with increasing warmth of temperament, his interpretations keeping pace with Beethoven's development until in the finale of the E flat sonata he played from the heart to the heart. The program also included some smaller items, to wit, the "Bagatelles," op. 119, and the "Rondo a Capriccioso," op. 129 ("Wrath Over the Lost Penny"), and the last-named work was presented with a humor as keen as it was kindly.

Mr. Moiseiwitsch's recent program presented a striking diversity of styles. The recital opened with the first prelude in C from Bach's "Forty-Eight" and ended with a Liszt-Busoni fantasia on Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." Beethoven's sonata in C minor, op. 111, and groups of pieces by Brahms and Chopin were also included on the list. Mr. Moiseiwitsch maintains an unassailable position in the public favor, and on this occasion his playing was in every sense adequate, particular satisfaction being given by his reading of the Chopin fantasia in F minor, which was a thing of rare beauty.

A new monthly journal called the Scottish Musical Magazine has been offered to the public. Its first number, published in September, makes a modest announcement of its intentions,

observing that the time and conditions are not inopportune for the institution of a new musical magazine, primarily and essentially Scottish in character and scope. A warm welcome is to be given to music in its general aspects, but the first aim of the journal is the furtherance of the interests of Scottish music and of music in Scotland. Nor is original research to be neglected. There is nothing more remarkable, says the preface, than the wealth of material that still remains hidden in libraries and elsewhere and in the traditions of rude and uncultured peoples. The work of Mrs. Kennedy-Fraser in the Western Isles is given as an example of what may yet be done in other parts of the country.

Records of the historical aspects of music are, however, to constitute only one phase, and that not the greatest, of this new venture. Contemporary musical events in Scotland will be the chief concern of the magazine, and with this object in view, a cordial invitation is extended to concert-giving choirmasters, to organists, conductors, and secretaries of musical societies throughout the northern kingdom, to keep the editor fully advised of all that is going on, or is about to happen, within their province from Gretna Green to John O'Groats.

In the first number of the Scottish Musical Magazine the director of music to the Carnegie Dunfermline Trusts (Mr. David Stephen) puts forward a plea for the study and cultivation of chamber music in Scotland. He says that the feature of reciprocity between performer and listener, so characteristic of chamber music, is apt to be lost in performances given in spacious halls before large audiences. His own experience in dealing with the subject has shown him that by restoring to a certain extent these simpler original conditions, not only the performers but the listeners are benefited.

Edinburgh planned a Pan-Celtic Conference of Music for October. A similar gathering took place in that city 12 years ago. As in 1907 so in 1919 the Edinburgh Pan-Celtic Congress included various forms of Celtic music rendered by vocalists and instrumentalists eminently qualified for the purpose. Not only was the larger harp of Wales used in exemplifying that particular art, but also the small clarsach of the Highlands. In the same way bagpipe playing was not only to be interpreted by Highland pipers, but the Greton bagpipe and the Irish pipe were introduced. Thus a special feature of the congress was that of these two groups, although the peculiar and moving quality of the melody is common to them all.

In this connection it may be pointed out that the Celtic speech in Scotland, Ireland, and the Isle of Man is Gaelic, whereas the Cymric variety of Celtic is spoken by the people of Wales, of Brittany, and (until recent time) of Cornwall. There is much to be gained by a comparative study of the music of these two groups, although the peculiar and moving quality of the melody is common to them all.

Music in Boston
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The musical week in Boston has brought forth two pianists and two singers of interest. George Smith, who made his first public appearance, gives promise of becoming an artist of fine quality. That he possesses an adequate technique goes without saying. He has also natural instinct for tone color and a well-turned phrase. In fact all the necessary qualities were in evidence, the only lack being that of experience in public performance. The other pianist, Aurelio Giorni, is already known in this city. His delicate touch and musical phrasing were displayed to advantage in a program ranging from Franck's Prelude Chorale and Fugue to Liszt's "Mephisto" Waltz. Of particular beauty was the interpretation of Beethoven's Rondo op. 24, a charming work, seldom heard.

Vahrah Hanbury, soprano, appeared for the first time here, in a miscellaneous program of songs. She was perhaps at her best in English songs of the folk-song type, the Russian and French songs lacking in warmth and clear characterization.

Roland Hayes presented a program designed to show the musical progress of the African race from its beginnings on this continent to the present day. The selection included Negro "spirituals" and songs and arias by H. T. Burleigh, Coleridge Taylor, and others. Although many of the modern songs were of interest and showed a remarkable amount of musical skill and feeling, it is to be regretted that present-day composers of the African race do not more frequently draw their inspiration from the rich mine of Negro folk-music at their command.

No people need be ashamed of music with the power and imagination qualities of the "spirituals." The latter part of the program was devoted to familiar modern songs and operatic arias.

Percy Hemus, Grace Hoffman, and Hans Kronold united in a program of all too familiar pieces. The musical literature is so rich, that it is a source of regret to find artists neglecting the opportunity of bringing to a performance many charming and worthy pieces, seldom heard.

Schubert's "Unfinished" symphony, Beethoven's fifth and the second piano concerto by Brahms, all favorites of Henry Lee Higginson, the founder and sustainer of the orchestra, formed this week's program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Montoux discovered new beauties in the "Unfinished" symphony. His reading was poetic and the playing of the orchestra, especially in the wood wind was a delight. The immortal fifth was given a spirited performance. There were no attempts at "new readings." The music was permitted to speak its message without interference, for which let us thank Mr. Montoux. Felix Fox was the pianist in the Brahms concertos. Playing at short notice, Mr. Fox cannot fairly be judged by this performance. He is well and favorably known as a pianist and it was unfortunate that he attempted so long and difficult a work without more preparation. The concert at its best is but a poor medium for a pianist.

That's our store. Every department enlarged and improved. A comprehensive stock on every floor.

Stein-Bloch, Stratford, Michaels-Stern, Langham High, Sampeck clothes; Knox and Stetson hats; Manhattan shirts; Munsing underwear; Edwin Clapp shoes.

Visit us and welcome.

Spring Street near Fifth
LOS ANGELES
Outfitters of Reliability

KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
Advertised
in The Christian Science Monitor,
are sold
in Los Angeles
by
Diamond's

CAPITOL FLOUR
A Home Product for Home Use
When you want a Good Pure Flour
be sure and ask for
CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or
PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR
You will not be disappointed.
THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital \$1,000,000
Reserves \$22,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits \$740,000

CHICKERING AMPICO
REPRODUCING PIANOS
Sold Exclusively by This Company
"The One-Price Piano House of Los Angeles"
FRANK L. HART
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
MUSIC COMPANY
217-219 South Broadway, Los Angeles
"Established 1890"

SOCIETY STATIONERY
FINEST QUALITY
PRINTING
PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND
LITHOGRAPHING
COLOR LABEL Ptg.
"Hawes & Company"
217-219 S. B. LOS ANGELES ST. LOS ANGELES, CAL.

PROHIBITION MAY REFORM COURTS

Reduction in Drunkenness in Massachusetts Stimulates Movement for Changes Which Would Save State \$250,000

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Prohibition is reducing court business to such an extent that it is expected this fall to make it possible for the Massachusetts Legislature to adopt a plan for a sweeping reform of court procedure which will save \$250,000 a year and insure a better administration of justice, in the opinion of the plan's sponsors.

The police courts of this State, which have been criticized in the past as unduly expensive for the character of work they perform, have, since the beginning of national prohibition, lost practically their last excuse for existence under the present arrangement. In many such courts, it is said, judges and clerks have now practically nothing to do, for drunkenness cases, which formerly made up the greater part of their work, have now been almost eliminated.

Judges, clerks, and probation officers in many such courts are engaged in law practice or have outside interests which bring them in considerable incomes. The probation officers have now as little to do as the judges in some places, though in others, where there have never been enough probation officers, they are able to give much better handling to their cases than was possible where a number of drunkenness cases furnished a routine that prevented intensive work on more important matters.

Costing \$500,000 a Year
Although the many small courts which now lack business enough to hold daily sessions, or whose ses-

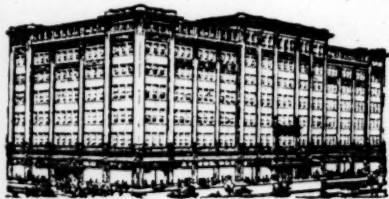
sions are very short, are now costing the State about \$500,000 a year, it is the opinion of Thomas W. White, State Supervisor of Administration, that this figure can be cut to \$250,000. Prohibition has made the saving possible, and will further, if Mr. White's plan is adopted, make possible a more uniform and better administration of justice.

The plan is, in brief, to eliminate the whole present system of lower courts, and to erect a new one, based on the circuit idea, so that instead of having a judge in each small city, the same judge may serve a circuit of several cities. At present judges are paid salaries varying according to the size of the city in which they serve and the amount of work they do. Some of these salaries are very low, and others run as high as \$5500. The whole salary list was recently increased over former figures.

At present, however, a man arrested in a small town may appear in court before a judge whose services are valued at \$2000 a year, while in a larger city his judge might be receiving \$5500 a year. The assumption is that the larger salaries generally bring more efficient and experienced men to the bench. If that is the case, the man arrested in the smaller place is in effect discriminated against in appearing before a man perhaps less capable than the judge in the other court.

Flat Salary Schedule
Prohibition, by making possible a circuit administration of the lower courts, will also make possible a flat salary schedule for judges, so that thoroughly competent men may be attracted to the positions everywhere. Any proposal to abolish specific courts would be voted down by the Legislature according to all precedents, but it is the opinion in the office of the supervisor of administration that an entirely new system is possible.

The present system, if continued, should have salaries based on population, for the reason that it is a simple matter, salaries are, based on busi-



J.W. Robinson Co.
SEVENTH AND GRAND
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Visitors From Out-of-town

Are invited to make use of the many conveniences of this store and are welcome, as guests, to the great, peaceful Rest Room.

Robinson's Register For Tourists

enables acquaintances to locate each other.
Ask Mr. Foster
Information service supplies information upon any subject—no charge, ever.

Hickey-Freeman Knox Hats Mark Cross Agency
Michaels-Stern Perrins Gloves Likly Luggage
Society Brand Clothing Manhattan Shirts Hartmann Trunks

Mullen & Bluett
BROADWAY at SIXTH
Los Angeles

Wonderful New Gem Set WATCHES
—sautoir and wrist models for women and ultra thin pocket models for men.
Exclusive Los Angeles representatives for the celebrated Jules Jurgensen watches.
FEAGANS & CO.
Gems, Jewels, Watches, Clocks, Silver, Stationery
218 WEST FIFTH STREET
Alexander Hotel Building
Los Angeles, Calif.

Shopping for Linens
means the replenishing of your linen chest and so much depends upon the quality of linens for the table and household.
Our many wonderful creations of fine dinner and luncheon cloths—among them exquisite Cluny, Venetian, Florentine and Italian designs—are attracting many and the quality of these and all our household goods is making this resourceful store one of the headquarters for holiday buying.

Barter Bros.
Complete Furnishers of Successful Homes
724-728 South Broadway
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Monthly Style Bulletin
Sent on request
Wetherby-Kayser Shoe Co.
410 WEST 7TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Laird-Schober Shoes for Women
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

Harry Fink & Company
633-637 S. BROADWAY, LOS ANGELES
Apparel for women and misses exclusively—
one of
California's Smartest Shops For Women

D. S. PURDIN
F. E. PATTERSON
D. S. PURDIN & CO.
212 West Fourth Street
LOS ANGELES
Florists Telegraph Delivery

DAVINE'S SHOP
FLOWERS FOR HER
The Shop Beautiful—208 West Sixth Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephone 68026—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

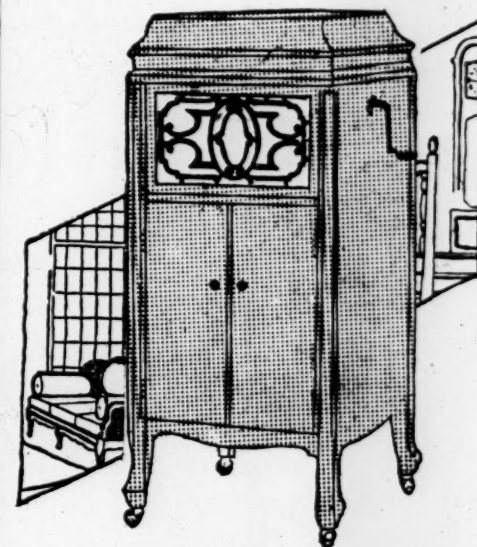
PROBATION AS AN AID OF CITIZENSHIP

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Probation is a strong factor in the promotion of citizenship, declared speakers at the conference of probation officers at the State House Thursday, in showing how probation had increased in Massachusetts until it had quite reversed the methods of 20 years ago. At the present time about 75 per cent of the persons arraigned on various charges in Massachusetts courts are placed in the care of probation officers. It was reported. Further, these officers were said to be caring for seven times as many persons as the prisons.

Robert O. Harris, chairman of the state Commission on Probation, while presiding, said: "It is the probation officer's mission to help those who may be headed the wrong way—to turn offenders into good citizens, instead of allowing them to be a menace to the community."

"The great need today is the right understanding of what true citizenship means. There seems to be a general demand for the privileges and advantages of citizenship, but not much is said about the duties which accompany it. In this free country of ours privileges and rights constitute one-half of citizenship and obligations and duties the other half."

Hamburger's New Phonograph Salon



—One of the largest and finest phonograph salons on the Pacific Coast.
—Now located on the fifth floor.
—Ask about the Hamburgers' Phonograph Club Plan.

Hamburgers
ESTABLISHED 1881
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

"BLUE BIRD" and "THOR" CLOTHES WASHERS
"HOOVER" and "APEX" SUCTION SWEEPERS
HOT POINT—UNIVERSAL—WESTINGHOUSE APPLIANCES

Let Us Solve Your Labor Troubles

F. E. Newbery Electric Co.
Broadway 5113 Auto 14265
724-726 So. Olive Street, Los Angeles, California

Young's Market Co.
Incorporated

Highest Quality Eatables

Just Prices—Service
Seven Stores
Los Angeles, Cal.

VILLE DE PARIS
SEVENTH AT OLIVE
B. H. DYAS CO.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

—In every woman's heart is the natural love of beautiful linen.

The Ville is happy in offering you an unusual collection of Linens of rare beauty and design, of wonderful wear and reasonably priced.

Krystal
Ladies' Tailors
636 South Broadway
LOS ANGELES

Smart Footwear for Women and Men
Gude's
6000 Broadway
337-339 S. Broadway
LOS ANGELES

INNES SHOE CO.
642 SO. BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES

Moderation in every detail

The KNABE AMPICO
REPRODUCING PIANO
actually reproduces the faintest shades of tone color, and duplicates every characteristic of the hand playing of the masters.
We cordially invite you to hear it.
Fitzgerald Music Co.
3111 Street at 7th-729
LOS ANGELES, U. S. A.

Jacoby Bros.
"Home of Better Values"
On Broadway Between 3rd and 4th
LOS ANGELES

Business Rentsals Collected
BUSINESS-LEASES
FOR HOME OR OFFICE
METCALF & RYAN
625 SOUTH SPRING ST.
LOS ANGELES
Main 1238
PROPERTY CARED FOR
LOS ANGELES

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

STADIUM SCENE
OF BIG CONTEST

Harvard and Yale Varsity Football Teams Meet at Boston This Afternoon in the Big Gridiron Classic of the Year

HARVARD-YALE WINNERS

Year	Winner	Score
1876	Harvard 4 goals, Yale 0	
1876	Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0	
1877	Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0	
1878	Yale 1 goal, Harvard 0	
1879	Tie	0-0
1880	Yale 1 goal, 1 touchdown, Harvard 0	
1881	Yale 6, Harvard 4 safeties	
1882	Yale 1 goal, 4 touchdowns, Harvard 2 safeties	
1883	Yale	23-2
1884	Yale	45-0
1885	Yale	23-4
1886	Yale	17-8
1887	Yale	6-0
1888	Yale	6-0
1889	Harvard	6-0
1890	Yale	10-0
1891	Yale	6-0
1892	Yale	6-0
1893	Yale	6-0
1894	Yale	12-4
1895	Tie	0-0
1896	Yale	17-0
1897	Tie	0-0
1898	Yale	28-0
1899	Yale	22-0
1900	Harvard	22-0
1901	Yale	16-0
1902	Yale	16-0
1903	Yale	12-0
1904	Yale	6-0
1905	Yale	6-0
1906	Yale	12-0
1907	Yale	12-0
1908	Harvard	4-0
1909	Yale	8-0
1910	Yale	0-0
1911	Tie	0-0
1912	Harvard	20-0
1913	Harvard	15-5
1914	Harvard	26-0
1915	Harvard	41-0
1916	Harvard	6-3

Yale 23, Harvard 9, Tues. 5.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—This is the big day of the eastern college football season of 1919 as this afternoon at 2 o'clock the Harvard and Yale varsity eleven will meet each other in the Harvard Stadium and despite the fact that no championship title is involved, the contest will go down in history as the big game of the season. About 50,000 tickets have been provided for the game, and even with that number the demand has far exceeded the supply.

Reports from the Belmont Spring Country Club, where the Yale eleven is quartered, state that the team is ready for the battle and confident of making things very interesting for the Crimson despite the reverse received at the hands of Princeton in the Yale Bowl last Saturday. With one possible exception, the Yale team will take the field with the same lineup as against the Tigers. The exception may be at right end where P. B. Allen '19 may be replaced by Barclay Robinson '19, the former not being in his best playing form. The eleven has not done much hard work since the Princeton game and ended its practice with a snappy signal and kicking drill in the Stadium yesterday afternoon.

Reports from Manchester, Massachusetts, where the Harvard team has been since Thursday night, state that all of the Crimson players are in fine form and anxious for the game to begin. It is said that J. K. Desmond '19, the big end, and Ralph Horween '20, the plunging fullback and star drop kicker, are both ready to take their places in the lineup; but it is expected that Morris Phinney '20, regular left end before he was forced to give up playing early this season, who is now back in form, will probably start the game at that position, while Arnold Horween '20, brother of Ralph, will probably start at fullback owing to the splendid showing he has been making in practice.

The records of the two teams to date are favorable to Harvard; but it has seemed to be the chief feature of 1919 football games that the unexpected happens and the team with the most impressive record has failed to come up to expectations. Yale has lost two games this fall, one to Princeton and the other to Boston College. Harvard has won all but one of its preliminary games and been held to a tie once, Princeton being the tying team. In eight games Harvard has scored 212 points as against 10, all scored by Princeton. In seven games Yale has scored 145 points, as against 25 made by her opponents.

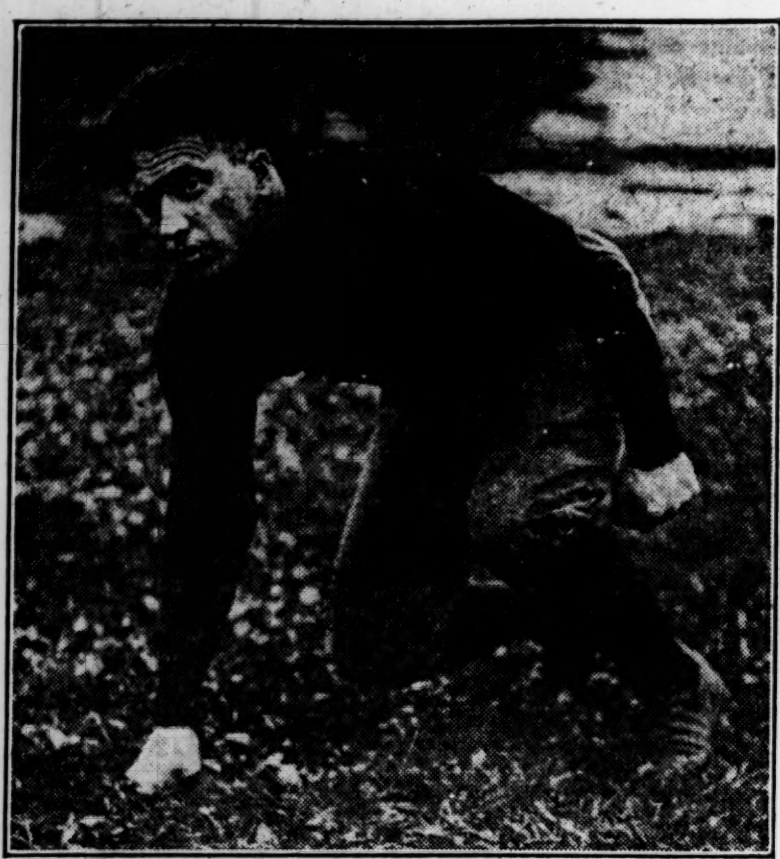
This will be the thirty-eighth time these two universities have met on the gridiron and Yale is leading the series by a wide margin, 23 victories being credited to the Elis as against nine for Harvard. Both colleges have been working under new head coaches this fall with a wealth of material and today should find the teams playing their very best football of the season.

HARVARD CHESS TEAM
EASILY BEATS YALE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The Harvard varsity chess team met the Yale varsity team at the Harvard Union last night, and won an easy victory by taking seven of the eight games scheduled to be played, one of the matches being won by default. The only Yale man who was able to win a game was R. B. Malsin '21, who defeated F. P. Storke, gr. L. in 43 moves. R. H. Welch '12, opened the winning for Harvard by defeating R. H. Helper '208, in 17 moves, the shortest match of the meet.

Four other Harvard men won their games before Malsin scored for Yale. Yale had the white men on the odd boards, with Harvard playing white on the even ones. The results of the matches follow:

Board One—E. W. Axe occ, Harvard,



Capt. W. J. Murray '20, Harvard varsity football team

HARVARD FOOTBALL STATISTICS

Name and class	Home	Position	Age	Wt.	Ht.	In.
Morris Phinney '20	Medford, Mass.	Left end	23	160	5	9
J. F. Ryan '20	Boston, Mass.	End	25	164	6	4
R. M. Sedgwick '21	New York, N. Y.	Left tackle	22	222	6	2
T. S. Woods '22	Boston, Mass.	Left guard	22	188	6	2
C. F. Havemeyer '22	Dark Harbor, Me.	Center	20	180	6	1
C. A. Clark '22	Milton, Mass.	Right guard	21	225	5	10
R. K. Kane '22	Newport, R. I.	Right tackle	19	182	6	1
P. D. Steele '20	Garrison, Md.	Right end	22	180	6	2
P. D. Hubbard '22	Milton, Mass.	Tackle	19	186	6	2
Capt. W. J. Murray '20	Natick, Mass.	Quarterback	22	158	5	9
R. S. Humphrey '21	Milton, Mass.	Left halfback	21	170	6	0
E. L. Casey '20	Natick, Mass.	Right halfback	23	156	5	8
Arnold Horween '20	Chicago, Ill.	Fullback	21	197	5	8

SUBSTITUTES

J. K. Desmond '20	Cambridge, Mass.	End	24	205	6	1
E. D. Weatherhead '22	Cleveland, Ohio	End	20	165	11	11
W. G. Brooker '22	Lindstrom, Minn.	Tackle	25	198	6	2
H. H. Faxon '21	Quincy, Mass.	Tackle	20	173	6	2
W. B. Frothingham '21	Boston, Mass.	Tackle	21	186	5	10
W. D. Hubbard '22	Milton, Mass.	Tackle	19	186	6	2
Jabish Holmes Jr. '21	New York, N. Y.	Guard	20	217	6	1
Charles Thorndike '21	Boston, Mass.	Guard	21	192	5	10 1/2
W. W. Caswell '22	Magnolia, Mass.	Center	21	172	6	0
C. F. Macomber '22	Little Compton, R. I.	Center	21	182	6	10
P. J. Philbin '22	Clinton, Mass.	Center	21	182	6	0
W. B. Felton '20	Haverford, Pa.	Quarterback	22	160	6	0
P. C. Church Jr. '21	Lowell, Mass.	Halfback	22	160	6	11
Mitchell Gratwick '22	Buffalo, N. Y.	Halfback	19	170	6	0
G. M. Stenhouse Jr. '20	New York, N. Y.	Halfback	22	155	5	10
Stanley Burham '20	Gloucester, Mass.	Halfback	22	170	5	10
N. V. Nelson '20	Winthrop, Mass.	Halfback	24	185	11	0
Bayard Wharton '22	Philadelphia, Pa.	Halfback	19	145	5	8 1/2
Ralph Horween '20	Chicago, Ill.	Fullback	19	188	5	8
A. D. Hamilton '21	Milton, Mass.	Fullback	19	170	5	10

YALE FOOTBALL STATISTICS

Name and class	Home	Position	Age	Wt.	Ht.	In.
S. L. Reinhardt Jr. '20	Dallas, Texas	Left end	21	172	5	11
T. V. Dickens '20	LaCrosse, Wis.	Left tackle	20	192	6	0
C. L. C. Galt '19	Honolulu, H. T.	Left guard	24	215	5	10
Capt. J. T. Callahan '18	Lawrence, Mass.	Center	23	193	5	11
J. S. Acosta '21	Jacksonville, Fla.	Right guard	20	184	5	11
L. B. Walker '20	Minneapolis, Minn.	Right tackle	20	186	6	2
P. B. Allen '19	Meriden, Conn.	Right end	23	176	5	10
R. M. Quackenbush '20	Stamford, Conn.	Quarterback	22	158	5	10
J. M. Neville '20	Hartford, Conn.	Left halfback	24	168	5	10
R. G. Lay '20	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Right halfback	21	173	5	10
J. M. Braden '20	Washington, Pa.	Fullback	24	185	5	9

SUBSTITUTES

Barclay Robinson '19	Hartford, Conn.	End	22	175	5	11
E. L. Shellen '20	Portland, Ore.	End	21	155	5	10
E. H. Welles '20	Hinsdale, Ill.	End	22	165	5	11
W. H. Kirkpatrick '21	Seattle, Wash.	Tackle	23	195	6	1
J. C. Calhoun '22	Cornwall, Conn.	Tackle	18	184	6	0
R. B. Manger '20	Waterbury, Conn.	Tackle	20	180	6	0
G. M. Stenhouse Jr. '20	New York, N. Y.	Halfback	22	155	5	10
P. M. Zenger '18	Athens, Ohio	Guard	23	205	5	11
Allen Hubbard Jr. '20	Newton Center, Mass.	Guard	22	190	5	11
J. T. Trippie '20	New York, N. Y.	Guard	20	184	5	11
J. E. Neville '21	Omaha, Neb.	Quarterback	21	152	5	10
C. T. Quackenbush '20	Detroit, Mich.	Quarterback	21	158	5	10
W. J. Galvin Jr. '21	Hartford, Conn.	Center	20	180	5	9
Kennedy Hamill '20	Philadelphia, Pa.	Center	22	183	5	11
M. P. Aldrich '22	Fall River, Mass.	Halfback	18	150	5	10
Howard Campbell '19	Everett, Mass.	Halfback	24	162	5	11
E. P. Egan '21	Denver, Colo.	Halfback	21	158	5	10
F. H. Welles '22	New York, N. Y.	Fullback	21	168	5	10
F. H. Welles '22	Gates Mill, Ohio	Halfback	20	175	6	0
D. F. Welles '20	Hinsdale, Ill.	Fullback	21	175	5	11

defeated J. C. Cairns '22, Yale, in 32 moves.

Board Two—K. O. Mott-Smith occ, Harvard,

defeated J. S. Brubacher '20, Yale, in 28 moves.

Board Three—Robert Johnson '21, Harvard,

defeated H. R. Jackson '22, Yale, in 20 moves.

Board Four—R. B. Malsin '21, Yale, de-

feated F. P. Storke gr. L., Harvard, in 43 moves.

Board Five—A. R. Frey '21, Harvard,

defeated R. H. Paine '21, Yale, in 20 moves.

Board Six—H. L. Rosenthal '21, Harvard,

defeated B. R. Murdoch '22, Yale, in 37 moves.

Board Seven—R. H. Welch '12, Harvard,

defeated R. H. Helper '208, Yale, in 17 moves.

Board Eight—Capt. Llewellyn Hall '20,

Harvard, won by default.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—

Coach Lawson Robertson of the University

of Pennsylvania track team has been busy

this fall concentrating on his cross-country

runners, who were confronted by the hardest

schedules in years. From a squad of about

30, Coach Robertson cut the number

to 10 and the list is one of the best that

any college has ever had. Of the

five men who carried Penn to the

intercollegiate championship in 1917,

three are still in college. They are

W. N. Cummings '20, R. B. McHale '21,

and P. O. Hall '21.

Some of the other stars who have

made a place are: E. M. Shields '22,

former Mercurburg Academy one-

mile record holder; L. A. Brown '22,

the Pacific coast boy who has been

starring as a half-miler at the university;

F. C. Mitchell '20, who has had

several years' experience with the

harpies; S. W. Kiviat '21; W. E. L. Irwin

'21; G. Q. Downs '21, and M. R. Gus-

tafson '20. The latter is captain of the

Penn track team, and while the cross-

country distance may be a trifle long

for him, Coach Robertson believes that

he will make a good showing in the

intercollegiate championships today.

Of the new men Shields is the most

TWO TEAMS ARE
STILL UNBEATEN

Georgia School of Technology and Tulane University Still in Race for Southern College Title

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION STANDING	Won	Lost	Tied	P.C.
Tulane	3	0	1	1,000
Georgia	2	0	0	1,000
Miss. A. & M.	5	1	0	833
Alabama	4	1	0	800
Auburn	4	1	0	800
Georgia Tech	4	1	2	800
Vanderbilt	3	1	1	750
Kentucky	2	1	1	666
Oglethorpe	2	1	0	666
Clemson	3	2	0	600
Sewanee	2	2	0	500
Florida	1	2	0	333
Tennessee	0	2	3	000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—Thanksgiving

Day will see at least 10 big college foot-

ball games staged on southern grid-

irons in which eleven affiliated with

the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic

Association will be participants. Ac-

cording to the schedule eight will be

all-association games. Only one of

them is likely to figure decisively in

the 1919 championship of the associa-

tion, the struggle between the Georgia

School of Technology and the Alabama

Polytechnic Institute teams which will

take place on Tech's home grounds in

Atlanta.

When Tech's Golden Tornado romps

on to Grant Field tomorrow and

stands before the powerful Auburn

Plainsmen, awaiting the referee's

whistle for the opening kickoff, the

Tornado is likely to be, up to that

moment, the only team which has been

undefeated by an association eleven.

This will hinge, however, on whether

the Tulane University eleven, which

has vanquished all comers to date,

comes out of today's game at New

Orleans a victor over the team repre-

senting the State University of Louisi-

ana. Last Saturday Tulane was able

to tie Georgia, 7 to 7.

Louisiana is not coming up to the

reputation established by its eleven

in past years. On the other hand

Tulane's team is gradually de-

veloping surprising strength this year.

In its Southern Intercollegiate Ath-

letic Association games it has accumu-

lated 97 points to its opponents' 21;

Louisiana has made 57 points to its

opponents' 29. Both have played four

association games, but Louisiana has

taken on stronger teams than Tulane

has contested with, the former having

held the speedy Mississippi Agricul-

NEED FOR DEEPER WATERWAYS SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINDSOR, Ontario.—Representations, urging the deepening of the St. Lawrence waterways are to be made to both the United States and the Canadian governments by the Canadian Deep Waterways and Power Association organized at Windsor, Ontario. Delegates from the association for the purpose of the association from points as far separated as Winnipeg and New Orleans.

Sir Adam Beck, of London, Ontario, who was one of the chief speakers, said he felt that the conference had a home of contention with the city of Chicago for diverting water from the Great Lakes for various purposes including power development. Every inch of water diverted from its natural course in the Great Lakes means, he declared, that the lake steamers can carry less tonnage. The diversion of this water was wrong, he said, and he believed that the United States Government would see that there would be no further such diversion.

The officers elected are: Honorary president, W. M. German, Welland; honorary vice-presidents, Sir Adam Beck, London, Ontario; T. L. Church, Toronto; president, O. E. Fleming, Windsor. Five vice-presidents were also elected, while P. MacLure, Sclanders was appointed honorary secretary and treasurer.

PRINTERS AWARDED INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—Professor Angus of the University of British Columbia, chairman of the board of arbitration decided on by the local typographical union and the publishers, has handed out his findings on the demands of the union for shorter hours and more wages. The demands were presented in July and the award proposes to apply the increases granted as from September 1. Although the agreement between the publishers and printers was for five years terminating on January, next, the printers were granted a rise of 15 per cent a year ago. Last summer they demanded another increase of approximately \$10 a week and the reduction of the day from seven and a half hours to seven hours. The award provides for a scale of \$43.05 per week on the night side, an increase of \$5.10 per week, and \$39 on the day side, an advance of \$4.50. The hours of labor are to remain the same. The agreement is until the end of 1920. Although the printers are said to be well satisfied with the award they have given notice of an appeal in order to stand on equal ground with the publishers who will contest the findings.

PURCHASING AGENT REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Thomas J. Dawson, city purchasing agent, was yesterday removed by Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, as a result of the so-called "oil scandal" on which the Finance Commission of the city made a report two months ago, charging that the city had been defrauded of \$11,500 in an oil transaction. Mr. Dawson was appointed to the office in 1917. The Mayor has announced that the city will not hold itself liable under the contract through which the \$11,500 is said to have been lost.

Classified Advertisements

ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

GREENWICH VILLAGE, N. Y.
LADY will share lovely modern furnished apartment with right couple or two ladies. \$125 monthly. Telephone ANdover 2960. Monday morning between ten and twelve.

FOUR LARGE ROOMS, steam heated; two furnished; suitable for artists. Meats if desired. Fully equipped. Near New York. VAN COTT, 400 Ave. C, Hollis, L. I.

WANTED. A refined woman to share small apartment. Address: 411, 4th St., Boston.

WANTED. Immediately room and board by woman. Prefer Brookline or Newton, M. T. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED. Two double rooms with board offered in beautiful, well equipped home in West lake district. Tel. 550962.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER, good plain cook. No laundry. Good wages. Country year round. 45 yrs. from Penn. Station, N. Y. City. Tel. Far Rockaway 337. MRS. W. HANAUER, 1120 Oak Place, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and RECEPTION ROOM CLERK. Position preferred. N. Y. City. Tel. Far Rockaway 337. MRS. W. HANAUER, 1120 Oak Place, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

WANTED. Reliable woman for waitress; good home and wages. Near New York City. Tel. Far Rockaway 337. MRS. W. HANAUER, 1120 Oak Place, Far Rockaway, N. Y.

WANTED. Competent girl; gen. housework; 4 hrs. day. Good home to right party. Elmhurst, L. I. Tel. 111. Monitor, Boston.

WANTED. Protestant woman to do cooking in family of four. Address: MRS. G. A. WAGNER, 322 Orange St., Manchester, N. H.

WANTED. Bright woman for clerical work in a laundry office. Write in own handwriting. DEBHAM CUSTOM LAUNDRY, Debbam, Mass.

COSEY MAKER WANTED. who is also experienced in making and repairing. LA PATRICIA CORNET CO., 80 Boylston St., Boston.

WANTED. Woman to assist in housework; help in care of child; no washing; good home. 123 No. H. Way, Tel. 1124. Los Angeles, Calif.

EFFICIENT nurse governess for young child. Native experience and references. Address: MRS. J. O. YODER, Fort Thomas, Ky.

WANTED. Saleswoman and assistant buyer in shop featuring fine clothing. 623 Monitor Office, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED. Companion to lady; good home; good wages. Tel. Columbia 227 or address C 60, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED. Waitress and chamber maid in private home. Morrisville, N. J. 1-23 Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED. Bookkeeper-stenographer in printing plant. Add: R. 48, Monitor, McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MAN qualified as office manager; write stating exp. and salary expected to E. MILLER, 9th floor, 325 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

WANTED. First-class steamfitter and first-class pipe fitters for open shop. Box 804, New Bedford, Mass.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST. The Mother Church, Plymouth, Norway and St. Paul, Minn. Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for the Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Good and Badly Sunday School in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE

A Complete Home

Situated on a Corner Lot, south-westerly exposure, first floor, made up of living room, music room, dining room and kitchen, front and spacious hall. Second floor, four generous sized chambers, dressing room, sun room, two full baths and toilet. Third floor, billiard room and 2 malleable rooms with bath in basement; hot water, slate roof, screened porch, garage (heated from house) with many closets. To be sold at once. Price and more particulars may be had at our office. HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.

Fisher Hill \$13,500

A New White Dutch Colonial House containing: living room, sun room, dining room, kitchen and maid's room; 5 chambers; front and rear porches; modern conveniences. Pick out your own papers and color scheme. Get away from paying high rental and own your own home. Easy terms can be arranged.

HENRY W. SAVAGE

Incorporated
Established 1840
1331 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner, Mass.
Telephone Brookline 1508

REAL ESTATE

If intending to spend the winter in sunny California, write for information about houses and other accommodations to

Mrs. I. Reed Mitchell

12 West Annapolis St., Santa Barbara, Calif.

OWNERS YOURSELVES part of summer, rent for balance of year. Income past season \$925 from fruit, etc. \$350 down buys 70-acre village fruit farm near large lake; cuts 30 tons hay; 1000 ft. of water front; 1000 ft. of beach in every room, solid oak timbers; can see 7 mountain ranges from the wide piazza; barn, 18 stalls. Price \$2400. \$250 down, balance \$1900 year. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston. Catalog free.

FOR SALE, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Or will exchange equity for clear Southern California land, modern 4-story brick apt. house, ideal location within a few blocks of best shopping district on high ground. Furniture, china, cut glass, etc. in every room. Solid oak timbers; can see 7 mountain ranges from the wide piazza; barn, 18 stalls. Price \$2400. \$250 down, balance \$1900 year. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston. Catalog free.

HOMES AND FARMS
For suburban homes, summer homes and farms near Boston, or anywhere in New England, New York State, New Jersey, Maryland, and Florida, send for circulars and catalogs. C. C. CLAPP COMPANY, Old South Bldg., 294 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
SEA SIDE TERRACE APARTMENTS
WITH HOTEL SERVICE
Charges \$10 to \$20 a month
1641 Ocean Front, Santa Monica, California

UNUSUAL SUMMER RESIDENCE
Beautiful South Shore summer home, overlooking Massachusetts Bay, furnished, all conveniences, heating, bathing, good service; garage. An ideal country home. Photo, particulars, address ALBERT DUTCH, Sea View, Mass.

FOR SALE.—Ten-acre grapefruit and orange grove, best citrus fruit in Florida. Small consideration in exchange small suburban or country property, convenient to Beacon School. Boston. OWNER, 322 Heard Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Will rent 4th April 1 furnished house on beach front; 3 bedrooms, 3 baths, also 2 servants' rooms; bath; electric elevator; good service; garage. Address D 86, Monitor, Boston.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
For sale, best two-story residence. Dist. for sale, excellent, delightfully arranged, every convenience, hardwood floors throughout, lot 50x125. \$8000, part cash, \$2000 down, balance \$6000 year. FOR SALE, N. Y. City, Tel. 6662.

FOR SALE.—Nifty four, 10-room house, 2 baths, hard heater, furnace, intercom, phone, modern; sit on terrace lot in des. location. 1207 South Blvd., 125th Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

BEAUTIFUL LOS ANGELES HOME overlooking city; fine view of mountains; offered at bargain. HENRY E. MILLER CO., 316 Security Bldg., 6285, Los Angeles, Calif.

BOARD AND ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT. St. Louis. Small furnished apartment or flat vicinity of Principia for winter. ANNA L. WATFIELD, Big Muddy Court, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED BY business woman. room in private family with light housekeeping privileges. Address P 21, Monitor Office, Boston.

HELP WANTED

COMPANION. willing to assist with house work. W. W. room 101, 137th St., Philadelphia, Pa. Phone 603. Large 129 V.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALESMAN desires position as salesman or sales mgr.; 12 yrs. exp. as salesman, district mgr. and sales mgr. of light trucks, automobiles and automobile accessories. Willing to consider other lines merchandise. New England and New York territory preferred but not insisted upon. M. J. Monitor, Boston.

SUPERINTENDENT.—Over 20 years' exp. in press, comp. and stereo. Dept. gen. commercial printing desires place with progressive firm. Invites correspondence with view of exchanging particulars and refs. D 57, Monitor, Boston.

A REFINED gentleman of ability and character, who has had many years' experience as a public accountant, would accept a position as financial man and secretary with a gentleman of means. "STAR KING," P. O. Box 1464, Boston.

SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN for gas engine and machinery manufacturer desires new connection. Best refs. and sales connections in all large cities. C 50, Monitor Office, Boston.

GENTLEMAN desires position with building or decorating concern; 12 years' experience; location New York City preferred. Tel. 3434 Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

GRADUATE civil eng., 10 yrs' exp. municipal eng., highway constr., des. pos. on West Coast. Refs. supplied. Add: D 30, Monitor, Boston.

ACCOMPLISHED for studio or soloist, evenings or whole time. Q 20, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th Street, New York City.

DEMONSTRATOR erector and all-round mechanic; traveled in Europe; clear knowledge of English, French, German. D 72 Monitor, Boston.

VISITING VALUER requires two more gentlemen located in the office. D 15 Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED American woman of experience desires position; capable taking full charge of home, over one or more maids; or companion. M. J. Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

COMPETENT woman would like position as companion or mother's helper; Christian home preferred; no objection to country. P 27 Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED.—A position as housekeeper in a small family; not so much high wages, as the comforts of a home. N. E. T., care Mrs. Savage, 250 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed administrator of the will annexed of the estate of Kirby Rich Brooks, deceased, testator, and has taken upon itself that trust by giving bond, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to pay the same, to the undersigned, at the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Adm., 17 Court Street, Boston, Mass., Boston, November 7, 1919.

FOR SALE

BROOKLINE, MASS.

FOR SALE.—A few nice things including Alaska seal coat and muff, Princess and point lace bertha, new fancy sweater, 3 prs. Ren-also new lace inserted curtains, lace collar, other fancy work, also three fine large paintings. Can be seen evenings, or by appointment. 21 Odell Avenue, Beverly, Mass. Tel. 453 M. days, 311 Y, evenings.

SMALL STEINWAY UPRIGHT
Owner moving.
Address D 47 Monitor Office, Boston.

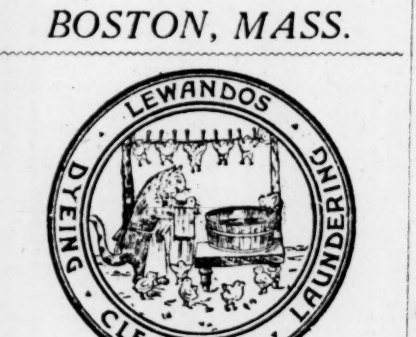
APARTMENTS AND HOUSES WANTED
WANTED.—THREE-ROOM APARTMENT unfurnished, near Symphony Hall. JOHN A. ROBINSON, 107 Gainsborough St., Boston.

WANTED.—To buy old color, catalogue quoted prices paid. Lge. WM. HENSELIN, Pad-dock Bldg., 101 Tremont St., Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Laundresses
1310 Beacon Street
Telephone Brookline 5030
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

BOSTON, MASS.



LEWANDOS
284 Boylston Street
17 Temple Place
248 Huntington Avenue
79 Summer Street
29 State Street
Telephone Back Bay 3900
"YOU CAN RELY ON LEWANDOS"

F. KNIGHT & SON
Corporation
40 OLIVER STREET, BOSTON
Take entire charge of homes or offices the contents of which are to be transferred elsewhere. Attention to moving; pack for storage or shipment; place in storage or ship; arrange for insurance; send expert men to unpack. Owners are wholly relieved of all trouble and labor. Our long years of experience and unquestioned financial responsibility make it safe to entrust the removal or packing and shipping of furniture, pictures, bric-a-brac, china, cut glass, silver, etc., to us. We guarantee more expert and careful handling than can be secured in any other way. Correspondence solicited. Telephone.

Smith & McCance
New BOOKS old
PERIODICALS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY
2 Park Street, Boston
BOOKBINDING
WM. S. LOCKE
20 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield St., Boston
Mail Address 12 Bowdoin St.
DUDLEY & HODGE
BOOK BINDERS
Edition and Miscellaneous
296 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 2507

Caplan
144 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE
Tel. Back Bay 1600
BOSTON, MASS.
FLORIST, Moderate Prices
CORNELIA PARK FLORIST, 412 Lexington St., Tel. HANover 64 and 90. Lexington 508 J.
FLOWERS for all occasions
MRS. MERRILL
1814 Beacon Street, BROOKLINE
TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER CO.
Furniture and Piano Moving
by Auto Trucks
Baggage Delivered to Hotels and Railroads.
Tel. R. B. 55303.
114 DARTMOUTH STREET, BOSTON.
G. H. WORCESTER & CO.
Established 1865
3434 Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.
BRUSHES OF ALL KINDS
Make Useful Holiday Gifts
64 HIGH ST., BOSTON, MASS.
MISS E. NURENBERG
DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
Cash Paid for Old Gold and Precious Stones
Repairing—Renovating
125 Tremont St., opp. Park St. Church, Boston
WILLIAM E. TAYLOR
Jewelry and Silverware Repaired
Emblem Jewelry—Appraising
6 Bromfield Street, BOSTON
WM. A. THOMPSON CO.
Pay high prices for diamonds, pearls, old gold, estates appraised and bought. Established 1883.
125 Tremont St., opposite Park Street Church, Boston, Mass.

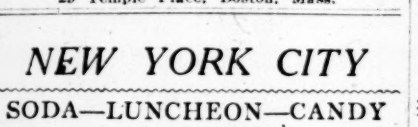
Adams & Sweet Cleansing Co.
Rug and Garment Cleaners
Specialists on Oriental Rugs
130 Kemble St., Roxbury, Mass.
Established 1868
Letters Multigraphed
Filled in—Signed—Mailed
F. S. ROOT CO.
BUSINESS PUBLISHERY SERVICE
6 BEACON ST., BOSTON
FRANKLIN ENGINEERING CO.
Designers, Draftsmen, Photo and Wood Engravers
11 Hancock St., Boston, Mass. Estab. 1860
WILLIAM R. HAND CO., Inc.
44 LAGRANGE STREET, BOSTON
Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Straw and Panama hats bleached and reformed.
COWEN'S MEN'S SHOP, 155 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waists, Kayser silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, kimonos, purses and hat corsets.

BOSTON, MASS.

The Earl Hats

ST. JAMES HAT SHOP
237 HUNTINGTON AVE.
MRS. J. B. MORRILL
Corset Maker
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY
SODA—LUNCHEON—CANDY



THE MARY FANT
(NEW MANAGEMENT)
26 WEST 43RD STREET
LUNCHEON 70c DINNER \$1.00
Special Fried Chicken and Waffle
Dinner Wednesday Nights
SUNDAY NIGHT DINNER \$1.25

THE MAYFLOWER
LUNCHEON 70c DINNER 1.10
Sunday Dinner including famous Lemon Pie, 1.35
THANKSGIVING DINNER SERVED, 1.75
25 West 55th Street, New York

MARIE ANTOINETTE
Luncheon Dinner
Hot Waffles served in the afternoon
128 West 72 St., New York Phone CO. 2488

THE LAKESIDE, 28 WEST 46TH, N. Y. C.
Breakfast—Luncheon—Dinner
Just home cooking and everything the very best
"Cafeteria Service" 11 to 3

FOR RENT
FURNISHED APARTMENT, entire second floor, bath and kitchenette, two large bedrooms and day beds, 51 W. 50th St. Lease to October or longer. \$175. 0-26 Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

FOR RENT. New Steinyway "Baby Grand" piano, \$20; private use, not less than six months. N 25 Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

EXCEPTIONALLY well furnished room, good location; reference to refined business gentlemen. Call evenings. 414 W. 121st St., N. Y. C., Apt. 63.

WANTED.—Use of furnished office two or three afternoons a week. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

BUFFALO, N. Y.
Save Coal with Heated Air
Combustion allows enough oxygen in the fire box to burn the carbon completely, thereby obtaining the maximum of heat from the fuel. Let us illustrate its merits.

COMBUSTO SALES AGENCY
BUFFALO OFFICE, 723 Elliott Sq.
Phone Seward 444

KUPPENHEIMER
ROGERS-PEET
HICKEY-FREEMAN
Three high grade makes of Men's Clothing of which we carry splendidly complete lines.
Everything Boys Wear—Third Floor

Hudson's
Celestine Haffa Schiebel
Exclusive Designs in
WOMEN'S GOWNS
SUITS AND WRAPS
27 West Genesee St.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Catherine Holch Shop
622 Main, near Chippewa Street
Corsets, Blouses,
Underwear,
Petticoats, Negligees, etc.

REDLEIN'S
A Square Deal Always.
Furnishings, Hats, Shoes, for the whole family.
Shoes Repaired by Factory Methods
1400 Fillmore Ave., cor. Woepel
H. B. Moore & Sons, Inc.
Men's Furnishings and Hats
A guarantee of
Standard, Style and Quality is given for all merchandise we sell.
Engagements by Appointment
Phone Tupper 246

Guy Bishop Hoffman
LADIES' HATTER
MAE E. SPARLING, Associate
545 ELIMWOOD AVENUE

John P. Grapp Press
Printing SERVICE
64 S. DIVISION STREET, Cor. Elliott
A. H. BLUESTEIN
FURRIER
202 Franklin St.

FAR ROCKAWAY, N. Y.

Seids

BRANCH—LONG BEACH, L. I.
WOMEN'S APPAREL
Central Ave., Far Rockaway, N. Y.
Tel. F. R. 206

BLOUSES and UNDERGARMENTS
THE COLUMBIA NOVELTY SHOP
262 Central Avenue

GOOD COAL
C. & H. T. WHITSON, Inc.
237 Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 28

Victrolas
Kodaks
Bicycles
Dunlap Sporting Goods Co.

Each day we strive to make our store more worthy of your patronage.

QUALITY PRICES—AND SERVICE
DEMONSTRATE OUR SINCERITY
Muly Hardware Company
300 Central Ave., Far Rockaway

BANK OF LONG ISLAND
Resources \$15,000,000
Accounts Solicited

BROWER
THE JEWELER
Merchandise and Repairs that are Right
Opposite Columbia Theatre. Tel. Far Rock. 2930

THOMAS P. ROGAN
DECORATING AND PAINTING
370 Central Avenue Tel. 1268 Far Rock.

The Geo. Adams Lumber Co.
MILL WORK AND BUILDING MATERIAL
Rensselaer Ave.

MAX BORCHARDT
Carpenter and Builder
John Street Tel. Far Rockaway 925

A. H. BROWER
THE SHOE STORE OF THE ROCKAWAYS
254 Central Ave. Tel. 545 Far Rock.

FOR FRESH FLOWERS
BERGMAN
Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 643

JUNGMAN SIGNS
1328 MOTT AVENUE Tel. 2000 Far Rock.

FRANK C. WEBSTER
FINE STATIONERY KODAK FILMS
Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 918

FAR ROCKAWAY JOURNAL
JOB PRINTING
JOHN P. POLEY
DECORATING AND PAINTING
Central Avenue Telephone 584 Far Rockaway

S. ALSBERG
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
FOR MEN AND BOYS
CENTRAL AVENUE Tel. Far Rock 106 W

WATKIN W. JONES, Inc.
Real Estate and Insurance Agency
1919 Mott Avenue Tel. Far Rock. 17

D. NACHT
EPISTOLAR and DECORATOR
Central Ave. Phone: Far Rockaway 3054

MICHAEL SCHOENIG
CUSTOM TAILOR
PRESSING AND DRY CLEANING
Broadway and Clark Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 773

VOEHL BROS.
CHOICE MEATS, POULTRY AND GAME
282 Central Ave. Tel. Far Rock. 573 and 574

Beermann's Market, Inc.
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Provisions
Central Ave. Phone Far Rockaway 328

GREENBERG
Repairing and pressing. Cleaner and Dyer.
1946 Cornaga Ave. Phone: Far Rock. 737

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
Saul Wolfson
Dry Goods Company
San Antonio
—Since 1868

Plum's
The Exclusive Specialty House
For Women's Apparel
James Knapp, A. J. Walmer, H. E. Lockhart
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CO.
Cor. W. Commerce & St. Mary Sts., San Antonio
Tel. Old Phone Crockett 5772
COME AND TRADE WITH US

THE VOGUE
WOMEN'S WEAR
225 E. Houston Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

J. W. DONNELL
Clothing and Furnisher
507 E. Houston SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

THE CHICAGO DYE WORKS
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
207-209 AVENUE D Crockett 1033

Furnishings for the Home
KING FURNITURE CO.
205-207 WEST COMMERCE STREET
Mission Wood & Coal Co.
S. N. BURDIN, MGR.
COAL—Ring 419—WOOD
MADAME D'ANTON
DANCING
STUDIO 2nd FLOOR CAMPUS CAFE
Travis 1507
If it is plumbing—CALL
TRAVIS 1748
REIWAUD-ORMOND COMPANY
719 RIVER AVENUE

FT. WORTH, TEX.
TEXAS TOP WORKS, J. G. Moser, Prop.
Automobile tops, lights and curtains, dials, hood, fan belts, or anything in our line. 304 Commerce Street, Tel. Lamar 262.
LADD FURNITURE and CARPET CO.
Respectfully Solicits Your Patronage
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Stoves
Quality Good, Prices Right
WALK-OVER SHOE EXCLUSIVELY
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
811 HOUSTON STREET
S. E. JEWELL
HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
101 Commerce Lamar 855

HOUSTON, TEX.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

HOUSTON, TEXAS
We pay 4% for Savings Accounts

Sakowitz Bros
Outfitters for Men and Boys
HOUSTON, TEXAS

LEOPOLD & PRICE
Kuppenheimer Clothing
Opposite Rice Hotel
OUTFITTERS TO MEN
Houston, Texas

LEVY BROS.
DRY GOODS CO.
We believe this to be the
Largest Exclusive Woman's

LOCAL ADVERTISING, CLASSIFIED UNDER CITY HEADINGS

HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

WHEN IN HOLLYWOOD

Call at

Ye Cake Shoppe

and take home some of their home-made Bread-stuffs and Delicious Cakes—likewise their Boston Baked Beans and Brown Bread.

668 1/2 Hollywood Blvd. Tel. 578076

The Central Grocery Co.

6700 Hollywood Boulevard

Home 57031 Sunset Holly 2320

We bake our own pastry and bread

Among the Best in the West

HOLLYWOOD**CITY DYE WORKS**

6420 Hollywood Boulevard

M. R. AUSTIN, Owner

Hollywood Laundry, Inc.

Sunset and Cahuenga Avenue

Telephone: Home 579316, Holly 2141.

COMO CLEANING COMPANY

Dry Cleaners and Dyers

Hollywood Pressing Club

Perfect French Dry Cleaners

1508 Cahuenga St. Tel. 57454—Holly 2086

Descriptive Booklet: "Hollywood the Beautiful"

THE HOLLYWOOD**NATIONAL BANK**

Cahuenga Ave. and Hollywood Blvd.

R. O. Palmer, Pres. Ralph C. Long, Cashier

R. E. Phelps, Vice-Pres. F. K. Galloway, Asst. Cash.

U. S. Greenwald, C. E. Dolan.

FIRST NATIONAL**BANK OF HOLLYWOOD****HOLLYWOOD****SAVINGS BANK**

HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD AT HIGHLAND

2706

Reliable information concerning beautiful

Hollywood cheerfully given

COOK REALTY CO.,

6401 Hollywood Boulevard

Holly. 228 or 57355

Baker-Hertzel Co.

HOLLYWOOD'S NEW DRY GOODS STORE

Across from the Postoffice

Mrs. Freeman's Millinery Section

in connection

6370 Hollywood Blvd. Phone 57206

HOLLYWOOD HARDWARE CO.

FREEZER—Large assortment.

Police club

6414 Hollywood Blvd. Tel. 57071, Holly 191

CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.

Distinctive Merchandise in All Lines

The store that specializes your patronage

6672-73 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD

Phone 57002—H 1231

CHARLES A. BERT

Plumbing and Gas Fitting

8502 Hollywood Blvd. Hollywood 560—59019

CHARLES G. PERRY

Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting

HEYWOOD'S

6410 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD

Furnishings—Dry Goods—Holly 1065

Hollywood Boot Shop

6687 Hollywood Blvd. 57101

Fine Footwear—Hosiery

Modern Shoe Repairing—Our boys will call.

HOLLYWOOD**FIREPROOF STORAGE CO.**

1884 North Highland Ave. Holly 3078

GENERAL STORAGE—MOVING

Packing and Shipping to all Points

T. & M. PRINTING

CO.

6721 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.

Hollywood Book Store

6804 Hollywood Blvd. 57459

Books—Commercial and Social Stationery

H. P. REHBEIN

Hollywood Boulevard at Sycamore

GASOLINE—OILS—ACCESSORIES

FURNITURE

6415 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.—57198

"SMITHY" EXPERT ON BRICK

AND BRICK CARS

Cor. Hollywood Blvd. and Sycamore Av.

HUDSON—FURNITURE SHOP

6812 Hollywood Blvd.—Holly 3587

ACKERSON & GIFF

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

LONG BEACH, CAL.

Downs Furniture Co.

Phonographs and

Records

We exchange, 334 Pine Ave.

THE GOLDEN POPPY

Home-cooked Meals, daintily

served

Lunches 12 to 1:30

Dinner 5:30 to 7

217 E. OCEAN AVENUE

MOORE'S GROCETERIA

SELF SERVICE LOWER PRICES

210 American Ave.

GEM MARKET

1st and Atlantic

MEATS AND GROCERIES

THE MERCANTILE CO.

Fine at Broadway, LONG BEACH, CAL.

The maximum of Quality; the utmost

in Service; and top Values

always.

Horace W. Green & Sons**Hardware Company**

113-121 E. BROADWAY, PHONE 832

QUALITY BOOT SHOP

138 PINE AVENUE

Long Beach Branch for the

"GROUND GRIPPER" SHOE

Walk-Over Shoes

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BURKE'S WALK-OVER STORE

230 PINE AVENUE

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring

Clothes of Quality

at Reasonable Prices

R. R. 'phone 1312, 33 Pine Avenue.

MISS M. I. HUNTER

Woman's Hatter

808 W. Ocean Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

MEYER MILLINERY

812 Pine Avenue

CUT RATE MILLINERY

ALBERT E. WALLACE

THE ARK

GUARANTEED FURNITURE

AMERICAN AVENUE AT BROADWAY

LONG BEACH FURNITURE CO.

235-341 Pine Avenue

Complete House Furnishings

New Process Gas Ranges

R. R. 699

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

124 PINE AVENUE

CLEANWELL DRY CLEANERS

117 E. 7th Street Home Phone 254

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO.

Anselm and Daisy Ave., Branch office, 27 Pine

Ave. Phone 11753, R. S. Main 472.

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE

Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies

117 PINE AVENUE

W. E. ALLEN

Designer and Builder

R. R. 692, R. S. 308 W.

COVER-OF-METAL SHOE CO.

Self Shoe Satisfaction

117 Pine Avenue

HERMAN C. THOMPSON

Diamonds, Jewelry, Fine Repairing

Home 14462, 11 Pine Avenue

PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE

Best Work of All Kinds Engraving.

GALER'S, 246 Pacific Ave.

SANTA ANA, CAL.**First National Bank**

of

Santa Ana

Corner of Fourth and Main Streets

THE FARMERS & MERCHANTS SAVINGS

BANK OF SANTA ANA

In Orange County—"The Bank for Your Savings"

J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO.

Jewelers

WATCH AND JEWELRY REPAIRING

106 East Fourth Street

CARL G. STROCK

112 East Fourth Street

Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry

Edison Phonographs—Pianos

CHARLES SPICER & COMPANY

DRY GOODS AND

READY TO WEAR

115 EAST FOURTH ST.

HORTON-SPURGEON

FURNITURE COMPANY

Corner Fourth and Spurgeon

LET US FURNISH YOUR HOME

HAYES VARIETY STORE

HIGH CLASS VARIETY GOODS

Cor. 4th and Broadway

CHAS. F. MITCHELL

WALL PAPER AND PAINTS

206 East 4th Street

ROY C. PETERSON

QUALITY SHOES MODERATELY PRICED

On your way to Post Office

Turner Shoe Company

SHOES FOR ALL

109 EAST FOURTH STREET

JAMES' CONFECTIONERY

Lunches, Ice Cream and Bon-Bons

SANTA ANA BOOK STORE

105 East Fourth Street

CRYSTAL CLEANING COMPANY

L. B. BARRETT, Manager

207 Main Street

W. A. RUFF COMPANY

The Home of

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHING

HILL & CARDEN

Men's and Boys' Furnishings

UNION JOB STATION

Second and Main

CAPT. C. W. METCALF

RUTHERFORD

Practical Up-to-Date Millinery

412 N. Main St. Phone 1224-W

Kennedy Tire and Vulcanizing Shop

416 N. Sycamore Street

MRS. BEN E. TURNER

INSURANCE

104 West Fourth Street, Sunset 284

RAE PHOTOGRAPHER

235 W. H. Spurgeon Bldg.

M. F. MCCLAY

Electrician

400 North Birch Street

A. G. FLAJO

Printer and Bookbinder

REGISTER, BUILDING

CRESCENT HARDWARE COMPANY

Reliable Gas Ranges

208 East Fourth Street

C. N. CHAPMAN—JEWELRY DEALER

135 East Street

PHONE 128

PASADENA, CAL.

T. W. Mather Co.

PASADENA, CAL.

DRY GOODS

Women's and Children's Apparel.

Featuring style and quality

combined with individual style.

Your ultimate shopping place

in Pasadena.

An accommodating store.

Howarter

292 East Colorado Street

Unusual Hats

for Women

He Hat Shoppe

MISS SCHERTZ

Telephone Fair Oaks 1510.

198 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.

The Baking Institutions for you to be in touch

with in PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, are the

Union National

and the

Union Trust and Savings

DEPOSITS \$7,000,000

RESOURCES \$9,000,000

Leonard Cleanable Refrigerators, Modeler

Kitchen Cabinets, Acorn Automatic Ranges

Pasadena**FURNITURE CO.**

STATIONERY

AND BOOKS

190 East Colorado Street

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

Pasadena**Hardware Company**

6676 WEST COLORADO STREET

One of the Finest Hardware Stores in the West

PASADENA STATIONERY

AND PRINTING CO.

47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1068

Wedding Invitations and Announcements

Engraved or Printed

Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

Walk-Over Shoes

FOR MEN AND WOMEN

BASSETT'S WALK-OVER STORE

26 EAST COLORADO STREET

BRENNER & WOOD

155 East Colorado Street

RESPONSIBLE FOR

ALL BRENNERWEAR

FOR MEN

PASADENA MUSIC HOUSE

87 East Colorado Street—Tel. Fair Oaks 260

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

PIANOS—VICTROLAS—RECORDS

Expert tuning and repairing

SHOES

For Every Member of the Family

MORSE-RECKMAN SHOE CO.

109 E. Colorado Street

Phone West 81

MEAD-EMERSON

SMART HATS

Remodeling our specialty.

1003 West Ninth Street, Corner Bonnie Brae

Tel. Wilshe 1987

PEGGY SPECIALTY SHOPPE

Children's ready to wear and made to order;

smocks, aprons and headbanding. 3029 Orange,

near Alvarado. Wilshe 296.

CUT RATE MILLINERY

434 South Hill Street

ALBERT E. WALLACE

MRS. CORA ROSE

Smart Millinery

707 SOUTH HILL STREET Tel. F. 4881

TRUITT MILLINERY

New Colonial Building

629 South Hill Street Furs Remodeled

Williams-Wear House Dresses

"MADE IN GLENDALE"

Sold at 724 So. Hill St., Los Angeles

SANTA BARBARA**BOLTON & JONES**

Everything in Music

Steinway Pianos

AND OTHER LEADING MAKES

All kinds of Musical Instruments

718 STATE STREET

THE HUNT**MERCANTILE CO.**

Groceries, Fresh Fruits, Vegetables,</

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

ADELINA PATTI AND SOME OTHERS

A former article on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on November 15, 1919.

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England.—In a former article the childhood of Patti was compared with the first years of Jenny Lind and Malibran. The first and the last of these famous prime donne came out of a veritable "nest of singing birds," but Jenny's early environment, those plain burgher conditions at Stockholm, afforded no such encouragement to song. The wild birds alone drew her to them with their clear notes and trills. Of these she never tired, and it is interesting to find how often, in descriptions of her singing in after years, the bird-like purity of her tones is emphasized. Her early training, too, was purely Swedish, while that of both the others had a cosmopolitan quality.

When tracing the full influence, the developing influence, of those early years, it is therefore natural to compare Patti with Malibran in the first instance. The very similarity of the conditions of infancy makes such differences as existed more easily traceable in their unfoldment. Amongst these the comparative suavity of home conditions gave Patti an immense initial advantage over her predecessor. Her fearlessness was of quite a different order than that of Malibran. To one fear had little everyday reality; the other in so many of her impetuous acts, seemed to be assuring herself that fear should and could be conquered. Not unconnected with this dissimilarity was the fact that the one excelled in comedy, the other in tragedy; that one maintained a high and uniform standard of excellence, while the other often fell below her own level only to rise again to immeasurable heights of artistry; that Patti always coaxed the public, and Malibran at times dominated it. In the latter's final performance of "Otello" at Paris, and again in her impersonation of Norma at the end of a visit to Naples, the thunderous applause, the leaping of the spectators upon the benches, assured the great Spaniard that once more she held the reins that had seemed for a time to be slipping from her grasp. It is difficult to imagine her introducing, like Patti, an inappropriate air, such as "Home, Sweet Home," in response to popular applause, but it is equally difficult to think that she had the Italian's deep sense of fairness in always giving to the public of her best.

No Obstacles for Patti

For Adelina Patti obstacles did not seem to exist, and this was as true of the stage as of it. It has already been narrated how, at 7 years of age, she sang her family out of debt. Again, when only 16, she was presented to the impresario of the Italian opera in New York, and quietly refusing any rôle of minor importance for her début, appeared as Lucia with remarkable success. With this intrepidity went a naturalness and just realization of her position which always served her in good stead. Too well known to be more than alluded to here is the story of a startled American manager who, on learning the terms of the now fully established diva for a certain engagement, protested that the sum asked was more than the salary of the President of the United States. "Then why not ask the President to sing for you?" was Adelina's untroubled reply. Anyone who has read her own simple account of a banquet, given to the present King just before his marriage, a banquet at which she came in for an unexpected ovation from "the whole company of royalty, nobility, and men of genius," will understand that entire absence of pose or affectation which endeared her to high and low alike.

Though of a somewhat quick disposition, Patti could take a rebuke and profit by it. At a moment when Paris had enthusiastically endorsed the opinion of London and New York, and her appearance as Rosina in the "Barbier" was being expected with all eagerness, she sang the part to Rossini. But so many variations were introduced into the charming aria, "Una Voce," that the composer, with mock surprise, looked up inquiringly and asked, "Dear me, my child, will you kindly tell me who composed that air?" Patti understood, and never afterward took any liberty with his music. The critic who tells this story (quoted in The Westminster Gazette) adds to it a quaint conclusion: "Rossini grew to be very fond of her, and one day, to express his approbation of her delightful impersonation of his Rosina, paid her a state visit, bringing with him an enormous Parmesan cheese. 'So much better than stupid flowers,' said he."

Jenny Lind's Retirement

The meteor-like conclusion to Malibran's career, coming in the very prime of her acknowledged powers, seems to be as much in keeping with the harshness, albeit the genius, of her upbringing as the peaceful, brilliant glow of Patti's retirement among the Welsh hills forms the appropriate sequel to her own happy and lovingly instructed childhood. But the great artist who filled much of the gap between them was no less different to both in her culmination than she was in her early training. Jenny Lind voluntarily laid down her dramatic and vocal laurels at about the same age as they were untimely snatched from the head of Malibran. Few events in musical history have been discussed more fully than her retirement from the stage before it could be definitely said that her zenith had been reached, but all that is sought here is

to say a word bringing that retirement into relation with the experiences of her youth.

Jenny Lind had ideals of perfection which were not limited to her art, though they embraced it, and made her actual attainments sometimes seem to her as nothing beside that for which she labored. Nowhere has this been more exactly indicated than in Hans Christian Andersen's "Story of My Life," where he tells of her first appearance in public beyond the limits of her native land. It was in Denmark, and Andersen writes that, "Jenny Lind was the first artist to whom the students offered a serenade: the torches flashed round the hospitable villa where the song was sung. She expressed her thanks by a few more of the Swedish songs, and I then saw her hurry into the deepest corner, and weep out her emotion. 'Yes, yes,' she said, 'I will exert myself; I will strive; I shall be more efficient than I am now, when I come to Copenhagen again!'"

The Swedish Singer's Ideals

Here was the seriousness and the melancholy of the Swede, unrelieved by any gaiety of home surroundings, and accentuated by the too heavy work of the theatrical school and of her many appearances, according to contract, as a "theater-rev." What she herself wrote in after years expressed the loftiness of her intent, and forms the best commentary on that final relinquishment of a profession in which, as she judged, those ideals were too difficult to maintain. "The greater part of what I can do in my art I have myself acquired, by incredible labor, in spite of astonishing difficulties. By Garcia alone have I been taught some few important things. God had so plainly written within me what I had to study; my ideal was, and is, so high that I could find no mortal who could in the least degree satisfy my demands. Therefore I sing after no one's method, so far as I am able, after that of the birds; for their Master was the only one who came up to my demands for truth, clearness, and expression."

The reference to Garcia is, of course, to the elder brother of Malibran, and not to his father. Jenny Lind says of him that "he is very particular about the breathing." And here again one is reminded by contrast of Patti's natural excellencies. According to trustworthy musical authorities, no master could teach her anything in the way of voice production; she seemed to know it all by intuition. For technical exercises she had little use. Hanselick wrote in 1879 that she exercised solfège daily for half an hour, mostly mezzo voce, but that she did not go over the rôles themselves. Lilli Lehmann records that Patti never attended rehearsals, but came to the theater in the evening and sang triumphantly without ever having seen the persons who sang and acted with her. It is all so different to the "incredible labor" of Jenny Lind, of which, however, no trace remained when she came upon the stage. Once there, all was truthfulness, warmth, and poetry, both musically and dramatically.

Jenny Lind's Talk

And those ideals, so faithfully pursued, opened for the genius of the Swede pathways of which Adelina Patti knew nothing. Wherever the former went, she drew to herself scholars, poets, men and women of the greatest distinction; those, it may be, who had themselves labored unrelentingly for an ideal. She was interested in their work, she was illuminating in her replies, flashing out new points of view rather than taking part in a sustained discussion. An intimate friend once said of her that she would rather hear Jenny talk than sing. In all this Lind was quite unlike Patti, of whom Ardit records in his reminiscences: "I have never perceived in Adelina the least interest in the higher problems of mankind—in science, politics, religion, not even in belles-lettres."

AN ORCHESTRA AIDS THE YOUNG COMPOSER

Patti thoroughly relished her own work and stage life in general. It was one of the secrets of her success. Malibran also loved money and applause. Jenny Lind's thoughts about fame, popularity and material possessions may best be gauged from a remark which she once made to some one who was speaking of the world. "The world," she said, "is one great lie."

The New Symphony Orchestra is said to have engaged its present conductor for a long term of years, and may therefore be regarded as a permanent institution. Included in its plans for the season is a spring tour, for which three bookings have been made, as follows: Norfolk, Virginia, festival; Macon, Georgia, festival; and Jacksonville, Florida, festival.

CONDUCTORS AND CONDUCTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Orchestral conducting has only gradually been evolved as a special art of itself and one of the first importance. It is not difficult to understand the reason of this when one considers the vast development of modern orchestration and the complexity of the modern score. In the days of the small orchestra the first violinist invariably acted as conductor, and not only set the pace but intermittently beat time with his fiddle-bow as occasion demanded. When the symphony and opera duly arrived, the need of direction became insistent, and the large orchestra, with its need for cues, and the stage performers with their individual entries, made the institution of a professional conductor a necessity.

Long after the institution of the conductor, however, it was only considered necessary for him to beat time and to see that all the entries were duly observed. Many of the great composers were themselves only indifferent conductors, and had not more than an elementary idea of how to produce a fine performance of their own works. Berlioz was the first of them to realize the possibilities of the orchestra as an organic unity under the inspiration of a master, capable of bringing out the richest effects of orchestral coloring. A new conception of the rôle of the conductor gradually emerged. Instead of being merely the musical maid-of-all-work, it came to be seen that the conductor should be the best musician and the finest artist in the orchestra; that he should be a man with a genius for score reading; that he should not only have powers of initiative and control, but should also possess fine judgment in tone values and the balance of parts, as well as the particular qualities of tone in the individual units of his band, whether string or brass or wood-wind or percussion. It is only when a conductor combines all these separate qualities and gifts that he can obtain the necessary ascendancy over a modern orchestra to secure a really fine interpretation of any great work.

Reliance on the Conductor

In all new work the orchestra leans implicitly upon its conductor. No individual member of the orchestra can have any idea of the full score or of any other part than his own, nor can he hear any other part except his own. Where the conductor, who alone has the score before him, fails to obtain a proper conception of the whole, the performance can never be more than mediocre, and may become chaotic. To interpret work of power and vitality the conductor must not only have some inspirational conception of his own and a luminous conception of the composer's aim, but must have the force to communicate the same to the players under him, and the control to insure the required effects of tempo and rhythm. In this way the different groups of instruments making up an orchestra are actuated very much in the same way as the stops and swell-pedals of an organ.

Wagner and Brahms had little in common, but they were alike in this, that when they wanted a new work of theirs performed they both came to Richter to conduct it. Wagner knew he could not conduct his operas, and Brahms knew he could not conduct his symphonies, half as well as Richter; and so, with the apotheosis of Richter, the supremacy of the conductor was definitely established upon a sure foundation.

Richter's Genius

There were fine conductors before Hans Richter, but men like Liszt and Halle and Bülow were performers first and conductors after. Richter, though he could play effectively upon all instruments, was a conductor first and last, and only studied various types of instruments to obtain a more practical knowledge of his great instrument, the orchestra. He was the first and greatest of the virtuosi of the bâton.

There have been conductors of more fire and temperament since, perhaps of greater delicacy and warmth of feeling, and of a fuller poetic grasp, but Richter had breadth and depth of musical understanding and a power of realizing his conceptions that was almost uncanny. He was the first of the orchestral conductors to know his score through and through, and to conduct from memory. He was one of the first to get a true orchestral pianissimo. His judgment of the quality of tone was of the very highest. No matter how good a reader one of his flute or oboe players might be, if he had not a good tone Richter would not keep him; flawless technique, even, did not atone for that deficiency. His ear was as remarkable as his memory, and that was prodigious. At rehearsal he would not say, as most conductors do, "There was something wrong about that passage; let us repeat it," but he would say, "The fourth horn played flat," or "The second bassoon sharp," or "The bass trombone came in too soon." Nothing escaped his ear or the somewhat bovine watchfulness of his eye. He had the orchestral instinct, and could produce, without any fuss or undue exertion, the exact effect he aimed at; and his style was always of the quietest. When one thinks of how the orchestra responded to the slightest gesture or movement of Richter's hands, one is inclined to question the necessity of the corvantic contortions that are so frequently indulged in by contemporary conductors.

The true greatness of Richter, however, was not so much in his technical accomplishment as a concertmaster as in his conceptual power. It was in the symphonies of Beethoven and Brahms, or in the "Nibelungen Ring" of Wagner, or in the "St. Matthew Passion" of Bach, or the great mass of Beethoven that the real Richter was revealed. In the light

and graceful type of music he lacked the necessary elasticity and the lighter gifts generally; but in the big works he was an unequalled interpreter. No one could give such a powerful rendering of the "Eroica," or the C minor, or the choral symphony, or produce an effect of such massive grandeur as Richter. Modern conductors pull them about more; Richter appeared to let them unfold themselves. The simplicity of his manner concealed the subtlety of his methods, and the secret subtleties being always to take the second subject of a symphonic movement at a slightly different tempo from the first. But Richter never forced the pace; he hated rubato timing, and built up his majestic climaxes by the simplest and most legitimate of means. Who can forget his rendering of the now hackneyed "Pathetic" symphony of Tchaikowsky when it first swam into our ken? The moving complexity of the first movement, the rhythmic beauty of the waltz movement, the wild crescendo of the barbaric Tartar march, and the poignant pathos of the finale—how superbly these differing and contrasting qualities were brought out by Richter!

The same thing is true of his Wagner. Other men, like Nikisch and Mottl and Weingartner, can do pretty much as they please, but Richter taught them their business. He was the pioneer. It may well be that one or other of these men has a combination of qualities as great as those of Richter. This is a day of great conductors, although the war has made sad abbreviation of their former range. Nikisch and Steinbach visit England no more; but one will not soon forget the poetry of the one or the power of the other. Saffonoff, the famous Russian, who disdained the use of the bâton and conducted with his hands, has gone beyond recall.

Modern Conductors

But many remain to carry on the traditions and perchance to extend the scope of orchestral conducting. The new developments in orchestration and the search for effects of color and atmosphere have powerfully affected the foundations of musical thought, and have modified the character of both melody and harmony. The new methods inspire the new men. The great classical French conductors, Lamoureux and Colonne, have succeeded by a group of conductors, both French and English, who aim at speed and lightness and vivacity of effect to suit the modern innovations in scoring. Sir Thomas Beecham and Mr. Eugene Goossens Jr. have a genius for the presentation of the Russian ballet music of Stravinsky and the airy lightness of such things as "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune" of Debussy, and "L'Apprenti Sorcier" of Dukas. They are the sworn foes of Teutonic heaviness, and they and their congeners breathe new delicacy and charm into orchestral performances. Sir Henry Wood and Mr. Landon Ronald occupy an intermediate position between the old and the new, and justly pride themselves upon their interpretation of the classics whilst making obeisance to the modern schools. Richter would have scorned Stravinsky's "Fire-Bird," and was certainly wrong in despising Fauré and Debussy and all modern French music, though he had great admiration for Elgar and some few other moderns, and interpreted their music with both enthusiasm and sympathy; but one cannot but feel that, in true native gift and capacity for orchestral conducting, he stood to these moderns in the relation of Triton to the minnows. Just as an actor is tested by his success in "Hamlet" and the great Shakespearean parts, so must a conductor be tested by his success in Bach and Beethoven, and in these monumental things Richter was immeasurably greater than the conductors of the more modern school.

MR. PROKOFIEFF'S OPERATIC WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Gozzi's dramatic tale of the prince who, finding three oranges as big as barrels, cuts them open with his sword and finds that each contains a princess, has been organized into a libretto by Serge Prokofieff and the libretto has been set to music, also by Mr. Prokofieff. The old Venetian masque, now become a Russian opera, with text done into French by Vera Janacopoulos, will presently be put into rehearsal and in due time will be produced under the auspices of the Chicago Opera Company. The romantic, fantastic piece which delighted Italian audiences a century and a half ago in the form of a play with actors improvising the dialogue, will be revived for the pleasure of Americans in the form of a music drama, with singers, orchestra, and ballet taking part. The piece carries the original title of Gozzi, "The Love of the Three Oranges," and the characters include the prince, the king, the king's sister, a good fairy and a bad one, the three princesses hidden in the oranges, all of which are taken by singers; and groups of courtiers, tragi-comics, lyricists, empty-heads and other things, which are taken by dancers. A considerable scenic program goes with the production, and this is to be carried out under the direction of Boris Anisfeld.

NEW GODOWSKY COMPOSITIONS

LOS ANGELES, California.—At a recent meeting of the Musicians Club of Los Angeles, Leopold Godowsky, an honorary member of the club, played for the first time in public his unpublished group of 26 piano solos called "Walzeriana," with the subtitle "Mood and Scenes in Triple Measure." At the same meeting compositions by Albert Tufts, Roland Diggle, Hague Kinsey, Homer Grunn, and Frank Colby, all active members, were given. The membership is limited to 75 male members.

DEMAND FOR GOOD CHEAP OPERA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—The war and the phonograph have changed the center of the appreciation of opera from France and Italy to the United States, in the opinion of Louis Verande, director of the New Orleans Opera Company, the civic organization which will present a season of opera in the old French Opera House this winter.

"Americans, with less opportunity to hear real opera at prices which all can afford than the people of any other nation in the world, are potentially the greatest lovers of opera," said Mr. Verande. "And I believe the day is at hand when this Nation's great, unsatisfied demand for the best of music will be gratified. A few test tours by a really good company of high-class singers would prove whether I am right or wrong. I believe if such a tour were to be made, we should see grand opera established in many cities, modestly at first, but growing with every season. The people are tired of ragtime and jazz and other noises."

Opera in New Orleans

"An example of what I am trying to express is found right here in New Orleans: the old French residents, whose love for good music made this city the first operatic center of America, are rapidly passing away. The heads of families who, a few years ago, were the chief supporters of the French opera are no longer regular patrons; they prefer now to stay in their homes. But here, as all over the United States, there is a new public calling for grand opera, a new spirit of demand for good music, aroused in part by the influence of the great war in turning the minds of thousands to better and more serious lines of thought. There will always be the frivolous among us, whose minds are never above their shoe-faces, but there are millions more seeking improvement in culture."

"Besides this reason, there is also a purely mechanical reason—the phonograph. In almost every American home today you will find one of these machines, and with a few dollars a man thus opens the way for himself and his family to enjoy the best of music. He may start by buying the most ordinary of records, but here and there among them he will get a fragment of a great work, which will inspire him or his wife or his daughters with desire to hear all of the opera from which it is taken. Then he buys an operatic record or two, and his next step is to buy more, and then comes a desire to hear these operas performed by really good singers. The result is a gradually growing, nationwide taste for opera."

The Desire for Good Music

"Pass the home of some day laborer and you are as likely to hear the voice of Caruso or Galli-Curci pouring from the 'music box' as you are to hear some of Al Jolson's or Blossom Seeley's jazz. The farmer, the clerk, the artisan, the carpenter, the banker, the broker, the minister, each has his phonograph and each recognizes the operatic music as good. He soon feels that this is better than jazz; that it has a body to it, a meaning, a worth-while and a restfulness that nothing in the line of poor music has. He begins to realize that we were all wrong a few years ago when we thought all good music must be stupid. 'The thing now is to give all Americans an opportunity to hear a full opera, arias from which have interested them. But American musical leaders must realize that we must have the best of opera at nominal prices, such prices as the people of France and Italy and Spain and Germany have been paying for years to hear the best music ever written, a mere moiety, so to speak, of the prices charged for opera in this country now. The people are ready for opera, but they are not ready to pay unreasonable prices for it, and it is the producers who must make radical changes if they are to meet this national demand."

"MONNA VANNA" IN BUENOS AIRES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—"Monna Vanna," the lyric drama of the French composer Henri Février, produced for the first time in Paris in 1909, recently had its first performance in South America at the Colon Opera House here. The poem, by Maurice Maeterlinck, was adapted by him from his drama of the same name. The drama had already been given in Buenos Aires by the celebrated Suzanne Despres.

The plot, as has often been told, deals with the siege of Pisa by the Florentine army at the end of the fifteenth century, and the "condottiere" Prinivallo, the leader of the Florentine forces, is led by his love for Monna Vanna to betray his employers. The music of Février is chiefly noteworthy for the exactitude with which it follows and melodiously defines the poem. Each phrase of music comments picturesquely on each line of the poem, no musical amplification is written which is unnecessary to the intelligent comprehension of the story.

SONYA MITCHELL

Concert Pianist

Open for engagements, best European training. Address: Studio 142, East 37th St., New York City. Phone Murray 1111-2114.

LOIS ADLER

CONCERT PIANIST
721 First Arts Bldg., Chicago
Phone Drexel 394

THEATRE LYRIQUE OPENED IN PARIS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Paris now possesses another great lyrical stage; this is certainly good news, but one cannot help feeling one's satisfaction abating on learning that if the Théâtre Lyrique is born, the vaudeville has, on the other hand, disappeared from the list of Parisian theaters. Yes, the vaudeville, where Réjane, Hading, Gramier—all the leading stars of the latter part of the nineteenth century created the works of Sardou, de Fiers and Caillavet, Donnay, Hervieu, Brieux, Capus, Francis de Croisset, Bernstein and other masters of the French drama.

The direction of the Théâtre Lyrique, situated topographically just between its two great rivals, the Opéra and the Opéra Comique, is assumed by Mr. Gueusi, who combined, during the war, the dissimilar functions of aide-de-camp of General Gallieni and interim director of the Opéra Comique. He has full confidence in the success of his enterprise, which confidence the public would no doubt share had he chosen as his first piece a less spectacular and more intrinsically interesting work than "Cleopâtre," by Massenet, the libretto of which was written by Mr. Louis Payen.

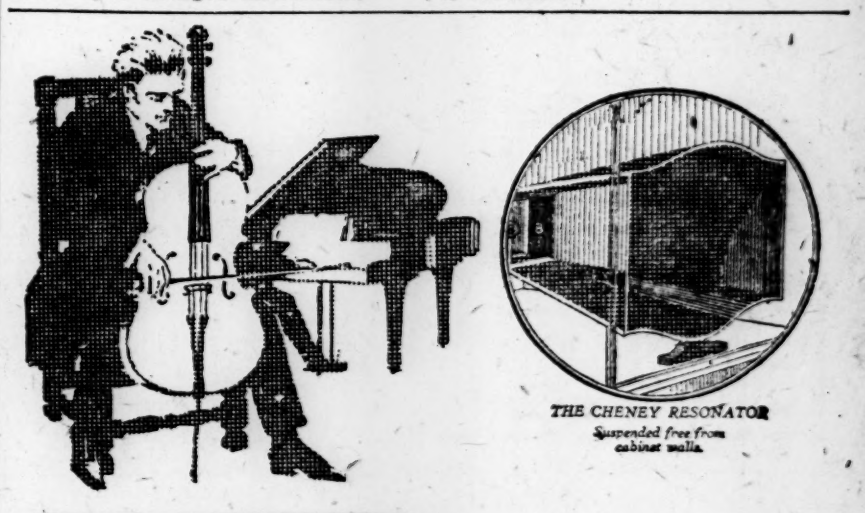
The score that Massenet wrote for the rather complex action presents many inequalities, although it is devoid neither of elegance nor nobility. The passion scenes, which are the most successful, do not, however, reveal many unexpected effects. In spite of the excellence of staging and interpretation, the ensemble lacks life and vigor.

Mary Garden personified Cleopatra in often moving accents and with undeniably beautiful plastic qualities; Mr. Renaud compassed the rôle of Antony with his usual talent; Miss Dyna Benet bravely struggled to make the most of the incidental rôle of Octavia. The dancer Tikanova was much applauded in her remarkably characteristic Egyptian dances, and Yetta Kianza enchanted the audience in the Dionysiac dances which she executed with Mr. Quinault of the Opéra as partner.

MR. COFFIN TO LEAD WORCESTER CHORUS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—Nelson P. Coffin has been named to succeed Arthur Mees as conductor of the Worcester County Musical Association. He made his first important success with the concerts of the Keene Chorus Club, which are held every year in May at Keene, New Hampshire. In recent seasons he has won much praise for his work in directing choral concerts in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. For a long time it has been evident to those who visit New England music festivals that Mr. Coffin was on his way to high recognition as a choral interpreter. This fall he received a call to New York, to direct the Mendelssohn Glee Club. His schedule of rehearsals now takes him on a weekly trip from Keene, where he lives, to New York, Worcester, and Fitchburg, and usually to Northfield, Massachusetts, where he has a chorus of students.



The Longer You Play It The Sweeter It Grows

A new Cheney Phonograph is an instrument of marvelous tone. But an old Cheney is a prized possession—an heirloom of ever-increasing worth.

Cheney Phonographs grow sweeter and richer in tone the longer you own them, like a violin. And for the same reason.

Every part of the Cheney Orchestral Chambers and Resonator is of maple and spruce—and the resonator is carved in violin lines. Suspended, tone free, it vibrates like a violin, and thus adds increasing sweetness to Cheney Tones.

CHENEY TALKING MACHINE COMPANY
CHICAGO, U.S.A.

An interesting catalog and name of nearest Cheney dealer sent on request

THE HOME FORUM

Mrs. Pullet Acts as Peacemaker

"Well, your husband is awkward, you know, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet. "He's never behaved quite so pretty to our family as he should do, and the children take after him—the boy's very mischievous, and runs away from his aunts and uncles, and the girl's rude and brown, . . . and I'm sorry for you, Bessy, for you was always my favorite sister, and we always liked the same patterns."

"I know Tulliver's hasty, and says odd things," said Mrs. Pullet, wiping away one small tear from the corner of her eye, "but I'm sure he's never been the man, since he married me, to object to my making the friends of my side of the family welcome to the house."

"But it's all of no use, you know, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet, holding her head on one side, and fixing her eyes pathetically on her sister. "If your husband makes away with his money. Not but what if you was sold up, and other folks bought your furniture, it's a comfort to think as you've kept it well rubbed. And there's the linen, with your maiden mark on, might go all over the country. It'd be a sad pity for our family." Mrs. Pullet shook her head slowly.

"But what can I do, sister?" said Mrs. Tulliver. "Mr. Tulliver's not a man to be dictated to—not if I was to go to the parson, and get by heart what I should tell my husband for the best. And I'm sure I don't pretend to know anything about putting out money and all that. I could never see into men's business as sister Glegg does."

"Well, you're like me in that, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet; "and I think it'd be a deal more becoming of Jane if she'd have that pier glass rubbed oftener—there was ever so many spots on it last week—instead of dictating to folks as have more comings in than she ever had, and telling 'em what they've to do with their money. But Jane and me were always contrary; she would have striped things, and I like spots. You like a spot too, Bessy; we always hung together I think."

"Yes, Sophy," said Mrs. Tulliver; "I remember our having a blue ground with a white spot both alike—I've not a bit in a bed-quilt; and if you would but go and see sister Glegg, and persuade her to make it up with Tulliver, I should like it very kind of you. You was always a good sister to me."

"But the right thing 'ud be for Tulliver to go and make it up with her himself, and say he was sorry for speaking so rash. If he's borrowed money of her, he shouldn't be above that," said Mrs. Pullet.

"It's no use talking of that," said poor Mrs. Tulliver, almost peevishly. "If I was to go down on my bare knees on the gravel to Tulliver, he'd never humble himself."

"Well, you can't expect me to per-

suade Jane to beg pardon," said Mrs. Pullet.

"I'm not thinking of her begging pardon," said Mrs. Tulliver. "But if she'd just take no notice, and not call her money in; as it's not so much for one sister to ask of another; time 'ud mend things, and Tulliver 'ud forget."

"I know Tulliver's hasty, and says odd things," said Mrs. Pullet, wiping away one small tear from the corner of her eye, "but I'm sure he's never been the man, since he married me, to object to my making the friends of my side of the family welcome to the house."

"But it's all of no use, you know, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet, holding her head on one side, and fixing her eyes pathetically on her sister. "If your husband makes away with his money. Not but what if you was sold up, and other folks bought your furniture, it's a comfort to think as you've kept it well rubbed. And there's the linen, with your maiden mark on, might go all over the country. It'd be a sad pity for our family." Mrs. Pullet shook her head slowly.

"But what can I do, sister?" said Mrs. Tulliver. "Mr. Tulliver's not a man to be dictated to—not if I was to go to the parson, and get by heart what I should tell my husband for the best. And I'm sure I don't pretend to know anything about putting out money and all that. I could never see into men's business as sister Glegg does."

"Well, you're like me in that, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet; "and I think it'd be a deal more becoming of Jane if she'd have that pier glass rubbed oftener—there was ever so many spots on it last week—instead of dictating to folks as have more comings in than she ever had, and telling 'em what they've to do with their money. But Jane and me were always contrary; she would have striped things, and I like spots. You like a spot too, Bessy; we always hung together I think."

"Yes, Sophy," said Mrs. Tulliver; "I remember our having a blue ground with a white spot both alike—I've not a bit in a bed-quilt; and if you would but go and see sister Glegg, and persuade her to make it up with Tulliver, I should like it very kind of you. You was always a good sister to me."

"But the right thing 'ud be for Tulliver to go and make it up with her himself, and say he was sorry for speaking so rash. If he's borrowed money of her, he shouldn't be above that," said Mrs. Pullet.

"It's no use talking of that," said poor Mrs. Tulliver, almost peevishly. "If I was to go down on my bare knees on the gravel to Tulliver, he'd never humble himself."

"Well, you can't expect me to per-

buildings are of unusual interest. Like most things in the country, they are made of wood. In the earliest buildings the tree trunks are still rounded, only the bark having been removed, while in those of a later date the beams have been squared. Inside, the walls are not paped, and in the

A Northern Amazon

"The St. Lawrence, measured from its most distant source, is over two thousand miles long, but ordinarily the name is only applied to the seven hundred miles between Lake Ontario and

understood the value of restrained line and restrained color. The long, vertical and horizontal lines of the background, even of the footstool and the matting, even the brushwork on the wall, give quietness and peace to the portrait, and the pose, that could be kept forever, is



St. Lawrence fishermen

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

all about it, and they'd be friends again."

Mrs. Tulliver, you perceive, was not aware of her husband's irrevocable determination to pay in the five hundred pounds; at least such a determination exceeded her powers of belief.

"Well, Bessy," said Mrs. Pullet, mournfully, "I don't want to help you on to ruin. I won't be behindhand if doing you a good turn, if it is to be done. . . . and I don't mind driving to Jane's tomorrow, if Pullet doesn't mind. What do you say, Mr. Pullet?"

"I've no objections," said Mr. Pullet.

—From "Mill on the Floss" by George Eliot.

To a City Swallow

Over the height of the house-top sea, silver and blue and gray.

A swallow flies in my city skies and cries of the city May.

Up from the South, swallow, fly to the North, over the roof-top miles.

The pillaring stacks and the steam-cloud, racks and the telegraph's argent files.

Rich man's and poor man's and beggar man's town, odors of pine and pitch,

Marbles and chalk on the hop-scotch walk, and racketing rail and switch;

Over a thousand close-housed streets with a million steps a-row,

Where the nurses walk and the children talk and the light-gowned women go;

Cry me the myriad of abodes and the roads of my trading town.

For more to me is the house-top sea, where your hooked wings fall and soar;

Than all of the echoes you trail for me of your Spring on a woodland shore.

Oh, care-free you flew to the crocused North, when the breath of the first Spring woke;

And not of the ways of the jasmine far, but the hours that are, you spoke;

And free as you flew to the melting North a myriad springs ago

A myriad more and a myriad more will buoy you swift from the snow.

To cry of the stir of the hours that are, as you cry through the days to me.

Through the amethyst of the bright-whirled mist, over a roof-top sea, Where some window will open afar, afar, and some women look out and say:

A swallow flies in my city skies and cries of the city May!

—Edith Wyatt.

The Countryside in Finland

"Summer in Finland is a revel of beauty," Arthur Read writes in "Finland and the Finns." Arriving in the country in early June, one is lifted up on the rising wave of the summer. If June is true to her character, the sky and water are deepest blue and the sun is never lost sight of except for the brief hour or two when it is quenched by the sea. . . . The land is lovely with a swiftly succeeding pageant of lilacs and fruit-blossom and wild roses, and the hills are covered with the waving foliage and the white stems of delicate birches, like dancing maidens, and the more masculine beauty of pine and fir. The rock-strewn meadows are brilliant with wild flowers.

"When it has taken its fill of the outer beauties of the countryside, the mind naturally turns to the human life that has such a fair setting. And without some realization of country life anything like a true understanding of Finland is impossible. The first thing that strikes one is the Finnish farm. The older farm

The Piozzis at Lago Maggiore

We have got a country house for the remaining part of the hot weather upon the confines of the Milanese dominions, where Switzerland first begins to bow her bleak head and soften gradually in the sunshine of Italian fertility. From every walk and villa round this delightful spot one sees an assemblage of beauties rarely to be met with; and there is a resemblance in it to the Vale of Llwydd, which makes it still more interesting to me. But we have obtained leave to spend a week of our destined villeggiatura at the Borromeo Palace, situated in the middle of Lago Maggiore, on the island so truly termed Isola Bella, every step to which from our villa at Varese teems with new beauties, and only wants the sea to render it, in point of mere landscape, superior to anything we have seen yet.

Our manner of living here is positively like nothing real, and the fanciful description of oriental magnificence, with Seged's retirement in the Rambler to his palace on the Lake Dambea, is all I ever read that could come in competition with it; for here is one large full of friends from Milan, another carrying a complete band of thirteen of the best musicians in Italy. . . . It is well known that the wild mountains of Savoy, the rich plains of Lombardy, the verdant pastures of Piedmont, and the pointed Alps of Switzerland, form the limits of Lago Maggiore, where upon a naked rock . . . the Count Borromeo in the year 1613, began to carry earth and lay out a pretty garden, which from that day has been perpetually improving, till an appearance of eastern grandeur which it now wears is rendered still more charming by all the studied elegance of art and the conveniences of common life. The palace is constructed as if to realize Johnson's ideas in his "Prince of Abyssinia." The garden consists of ten terraces, the walls of which are completely covered with orange, lemon, and cedar trees, whose glowing colors and whose fragrant scent are easily discerned at a considerable distance, and the perfume particularly often reaches as far as to the opposite shore; nor are standards of the same plants wanting. I measured one, not the largest in the grove, which had been planted one hundred and five years; it was a full yard and a quarter round. There were forty-six of them set near each other, and formed a delightful shade.—From the "Journey" of Mrs. Piozzi.

the Gulf. It drains an immense portion of America, and the amount of water it carries to the ocean is exceeded by no other river on the globe except the Amazon. Nearly all its feeders are clear woodland trout or salmon streams, and its purity is no less remarkable than its volume. Its waters shake the earth at Niagara; and the Great Lakes are its camping grounds, where its hosts repose under the sun and stars in areas like those of states and kingdoms. The breadth of its upper course is seldom less than a mile, and in several places there are expansions of such extent that they have received the name of lake. Below Quebec it has a width of from twenty to thirty miles. The influence of the tide is felt more than five hundred miles from the Gulf, and the river is navigable for large seagoing vessels to Montreal, eighty miles farther inland. Rapids interrupt progress in the river itself beyond that point, but by the aid of canals, continuous water communication is obtained to the head of Lake Superior. Taking the river and the canals and lakes together, this is the grandest system of inland navigation in the world." Clifton Johnson writes in "The Picturesque St. Lawrence." "As a rule the tributary streams are themselves of notable size. . . . These streams were the main highways of the savages, and they built their villages on the banks, fished on the waters, and hunted in the neighboring woodlands. The Indians had no horses or other beasts of burden, and this lack, as much as the difficulties of the wilderness, hindered their travel by land. Their journeys were therefore largely confined to the lakes and streams, leaving no trail by which they could be traced, except where they carried their light birch-bark canoes around rapids or falls, or where a portage was necessary from one waterway to another."

"Within a few years after Columbus made his first voyage to the New World, the French fishing boats began to frequent the codbanks of Newfoundland. This fishery soon became well established, and as early as 1517 no less than fifty Spanish, French, and Portuguese vessels were engaged in it at the same time. But there was little inclination on the part of the voyagers to make permanent settlements on the rocky shores that bordered the fishing grounds or to attempt inland exploration, for the region was regarded with a good deal of superstition. Griffins were supposed to infest the gloomy mountains of Labrador; and fiends with wings, horns, and tail were said to have taken possession of an island north of Newfoundland. . . . Fishermen and explorers gradually made known the contour of Newfoundland, and the adjoining mainland; but the first person to go up the St. Lawrence was Jacques Cartier."

more dignified than the frenzied action preferred by certain of his predecessors. Hamerton thought he must have found this pose, or the hint for it, in the Agrippina in the Capitol in Rome, or in Canova's statue of Napoleon's mother at Chatsworth. If Whistler found it anywhere except in his own studio, it could only have been at Haarlem, where Frans Hals' old ladies sit together with something of the same serenity and dignity expressed in much the same scheme of color. Whistler had been to Holland, he must then have known the beautiful group, and memories of it must have haunted him.

When Whistler wrote of the "Mother" to Fantin, he said that if the picture marked any progress, it was in the science of color, and he made this clear in the title when the portrait was exhibited at the Academy, and called "Arrangement in Grey and Black." Swinburne has not been alone in seeing its intense pathos and significance and tender depth of expression." But this is not what Whistler intended anyone, save himself, to see.

The First Silk Stockings

It was during Elizabeth's reign that Sir Thomas Gresham introduced the manufacture of pins and ribands. Knitted worsted stockings, too, were first made about the year 1555, by a London apprentice, named William Ryder, who having seen some that came from Italy, imitated a pair exactly, and presented them to William, earl of Pembroke.

"Take the picture of my mother, exhibited at the Royal Academy as an 'Arrangement in Grey and Black.' Now that is what it is. To me it is interesting as a picture of my mother; but what can or ought the public to care about the identity of the portrait?"

And yet friends did sometimes get a glimpse of the other side. Mr. Harper Pennington writes us: "Did I ever tell you of an occasion when Whistler let me see him with the paint off—with his brave mask down? Once standing by me in his studio—Tite Street—we were looking at the 'Mother.' I said some string of words about the beauty of the face and figure—and for some moments Jimmy looked and looked, but he said nothing. His hand was playing with that tuft upon his nether lip. It was perhaps two minutes before he spoke. 'Yes,' very slowly, and very softly—'Yes—one does like to make one's mummy just as nice as possible.'—E. R. and J. Pennington in 'The Life of James McNeill Whistler.'"

There can be then surely no doubt at all as to what Jesus meant by hell and by what is termed eternal punishment. He meant that the denial of Principle itself constituted inharmonious, and was bound to produce inharmonious in the ratio of its violence and virulence. It is thus the departure from Principle, the denial of God, that entails punishment, though, of course, it is the existence of Principle, as a thing to be departed from, which is the actual cause. Now the further a man diverges from Principle, the longer is his road back, and thus the more completely he throws himself into the arms of matter, the greater are the obstacles which have to be surmounted in the course of that return. The insidiousness of this steady and yet almost imperceptible surrender to matter, Jesus made quite clear, in the course of the Sermon on the Mount. The word "raca" had obviously become a term of reproach, in the form of an expletive, for the use of which the Sanhedrin had prescribed a penalty. Therefore, Jesus pointed out, the man who gave way to the use of it was in danger of

Hell and Eternal Punishment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SCHOLASTICISM has many things to answer for, but the human mind being what it was when scholasticism was born, the result could scarcely have been otherwise. Materiality was, of course, the portion of this mind, that was why in its medieval days it took so kindly to Aristotelism; and that was why, in its Georgian era, it was so enamored of Mr. Locke. Plato naturally was an abomination unto it. Berkeley it could not away with; and all because every form of idealism was to it a fairy tale, since the evidence of its senses argued for and demonstrated the substantiality of matter. When, consequently, it engaged in reading the Bible, how could it doubt the deduction that a man being the image and likeness of God, the original must be of the nature of the model; that the devil being a bad man, the very worst of men, must in the nature of things be black rather than white; and that the Castle of St. Angelo and the Tower of London having their prison cells, braziers, and pincers, hell must be a colossal St. Angelo or a rabbit warren of Towers. Had not Jesus declared that the wicked should be cast into hell, "where their worm dieth not, and the fire is not quenched?"

The worst of the materialist is that he will always take everything literally except the spiritual fact. If he is a materialistic monk, he paints the most appalling pictures of a material hell, but if he is a materialistic philosopher, he smiles indulgently over the feeding of the multitude, and the walking upon the water. Yet Jesus did not speak of hell, but of Gehenna, and he was quoting, quite deliberately from the Book of Isaiah. The prophet was, it need hardly be said, not dreaming of hell or hades, where the material spirits of those who had died were supposed to linger on, but of the valley of Hinnom, outside the walls of Jerusalem, where the carcasses, as he is careful to explain, of the malefactors were exposed after death, here the worms consumed them, whilst great fires were lighted for their destruction. What the prophet was engaged in saying, in his prophetic eastern way, was that those who fought against Jehovah would come, in due time, to Hinnom. Jesus, picking up the prophet's words, applied them somewhat differently. Death he had explained, again and again, was merely a sleep, out of which a man would wake. What, then, would it advantage a man, if he should keep his physical body safe and sound, in this world, only to awake on another plane of existence, after death, with a mentality so besmirched that he would embark upon another and a more tormented career of misery and remorse?

This is, indeed, all there is, and it is quite enough, of future punishment, what the Greek of the New Testament describes as age-long and not eternal. Hell, then, is that present or future state which a man's own ill conduct brings down upon him. It can begin in this world as easily as in the next, since in a world of ideas, even if expressed physically, its origin is mental. "Sin," Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 196 of Science and Health, "makes its own hell, and zoodness its own heaven." Nor is death ever a means of escape from this hell. Death on this plane of existence is followed by death upon the next, unless the probationary stage here is taken advantage of so that, though a man may yield here to the mesmerism of "the last enemy that shall be destroyed," he shall have sufficiently improved his time to render the second death powerless over him. The writer of Revelation makes this perfectly clear when he says, "Blessed and holy is he that hath part in the first resurrection; on such the second death hath no power." Referring to which saying, Mrs. Eddy has written, on page 3 of "Unity of Good," "They upon whom the second death, of which we read in the Apocalypse (Revelation xx. 6), hath no power, are those who have obeyed God's commands, and have washed their robes with the sufferings of the flesh and the triumphs of Spirit." The writer of Revelation could, however, see a more terrible condition of suffering than this. It was the moment when even the relief of death should be denied to a man. It is, as it were, the very last agony of hell for the man who has fallen to reform, and it is recorded in the words, "and shall desire to die, and death shall flee from them."

There can be then surely no doubt at all as to what Jesus meant by hell and by what is termed eternal punishment. He meant that the denial of Principle itself constituted inharmonious, and was bound to produce inharmonious in the ratio of its violence and virulence. It is thus the departure from Principle, the denial of God, that entails punishment, though, of course, it is the existence of Principle, as a thing to be departed from, which is the actual cause. Now the further a man diverges from Principle, the longer is his road back, and thus the more completely he throws himself into the arms of matter, the greater are the obstacles which have to be surmounted in the course of that return. The insidiousness of this steady and yet almost imperceptible surrender to matter, Jesus made quite clear, in the course of the Sermon on the Mount. The word "raca" had obviously become a term of reproach, in the form of an expletive, for the use of which the Sanhedrin had prescribed a penalty. Therefore, Jesus pointed out, the man who gave way to the use of it was in danger of

the Council. But this man, who might fear the material penalty imposed by the Sanhedrin for indulgence in an expletive, might never give a thought to the loss of spirituality entailed by calling his brother a fool, and so indulging himself in the materiality of anger and hatred; and yet this indulgence was leading him away from Principle, and causing him to deny God by representing his brother, not as the image and likeness of Principle, but of evil. To believe, however, in anything but God is to break the first commandment, and to take the first step into hell.

The Gipsies' Song

All things journey: sun and moon, Morning, noon, and afternoon, Night and all her stars: The east and western bars Round their journey, Come and go! We go with them! For to roam and ever roam Is the Zircall's loved home. . . .

Falls the snow: the pine-branch split, Call the fire out, see it flit.

Through the dry leaves run, Spread and glow, and make a sun In the dark tent:

O warm dark! Warm as conies! Strong fire loves us, we are warm! Who the Zircall shall harm?

Onward journey: fires are spent; Sunward, sunward! Lift the tent, Run before the rain, Through the pass, along the plain.

Hurry, hurry! Lift us, wind! Like the horses,

For to roam and ever roam Is the Zircall's loved home.

—George Elliot ("The Spanish Gipsy").

Trees in Winter

Each tree has a special and distinct winter beauty of its own in the outline of branches and stems and twigs—a beauty which is lost to us once the leaves appear, but which suggests an exquisite etching in winter when the dark lines are silhouetted against the sky. The most graceful is the birch, with its light tracery of fine filaments, often with tassell-like catkins dangling at the end. The oak and beech give the impression of enormous strength in the ease with which they fling out their massive arms with seldom any tendency to droop. And each tree has its special and distinct melody when the wind signals the forest orchestra; there is the sea-surge of the beeches; the swish of the heavily plumed firs, the rain-sound of the twinkling aspens, the soft whisper of the birches, the æolian hum of the pines, and the sibilant rustle of the dry leaves clinging to the winter oak. —Flora Kickman, in "Between the Larch-Woods and the Weir."

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	\$3.00
Coarse sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German	
Cloth	\$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A., Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD
One Year . . . \$9.00 Six Months . . . \$4.50
Three Months . . . \$2.25 One Month . . . 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS OFFICES

EUROPEAN: Ambler House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON: 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
KANSAS CITY: 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SEATTLE: 505 Cannally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 317 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Adderley Street, Capetown.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St., Chicago, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg., Washington, D. C., EASTMAN, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SEATTLE: 505 Cannally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN: Suite 1458 McCormick Building, 317 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST: 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN: 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN: 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria.
SOUTH AFRICAN: Guardian Buildings, Adderley Street, Capetown.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, Boston, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature, including

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICE, THE HEBREW OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE HERAULT OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, NOV. 22, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Desertion of Greece

For what is now approaching a year, the Peace Council has been sitting in Paris, and yet what may roughly be termed the Near Eastern situation is almost as undefined as the day upon which it gathered together. Rumors, as Sir William Gilbert might say, are two a penny, semi-official intimations fall almost like the leaves in Vallombrosa, but as to anything definite, no responsible statesman can say a word, for the simple reason that nothing has been settled. Now this is rather appalling as far as the Near East is concerned, and in the case of the Armenians and the Greeks, has worked out in the usual terms of massacre. It seems almost as if the great powers were playing into the hands of the late triumvirate of Constantinople, and the old "fox" of Sofia, and were allowing them to accomplish in defeat what they failed to succeed in power. Talaat, the patentee of the remarkable phrase, that the Armenian question would be settled by not leaving an Armenian question to settle, is exercising his talent for intrigue in safety in Switzerland; Enver, after the manner so dear to him, is endeavoring to raise an army in Anatolia so as to re-establish the powers of the Young Turks; whilst the Hangman of Syria evades the public view, and the "fox" enjoys *otium cum dignitate* in a hotel to which the roar of the mob cannot penetrate.

Meanwhile the great powers carry on their own individual plans for a settlement. France frankly claims the better part of Syria; Italy still maintains her right to the provinces round Adana; Russia, speaking with the voice of Lenin, has ceased to demand Constantinople, but it remains to be seen whether the voice of Lenin is the voice of Russia or not. And all this time Greece, burdened with an immense army, is politically maintaining claims, which every well-informed person admits are at once just and reasonable, but fails to obtain any answer out of the political Babel. Neither in the question of the islands, nor in the matter of Thrace; not with respect to northern Epirus, nor in individual cases such as Smyrna nor Korytza can the Council make up its mind; and this mainly because, as it is admitted, the United States is unable to decide whether it will accept mandatory powers in the Near East. But the United States is one of the greatest, and unquestionably the richest, of the great powers of the world. It has demobilized its army, and is entering upon an era of reconstruction and rehabilitation of industry. Greece, on the other hand, is one of the small, and by no means rich powers of the world. Yet Greece is compelled to keep an army of 300,000 men, mobilized for the purpose of maintaining her position through the period of uncertainty, as well as owing to the unestimated liabilities which the settlement may have in store for her. Nor is this, by any means, the worst of the strain on the Greek Government. When the immediate future of a nation is an unknown quantity, it is quite impossible to expect that nation to settle down into the routine of commercial and economic progress. For years Greece has had held before her the possibilities of another great step toward the reattainment of her ancient glories. A year ago it seemed as if her dreams were about to be realized; then came a change in the American delegation in Paris, and Greece found herself threatened with the loss of those rights which she had understood were secured to her, and to which her title is as clear or clearer than any which has been sustained before the Peace Conference.

It seems almost waste of time to go into the question again of the justice of the Greek claims, and yet, although nobody cares quite to deny their justice, in the light of day, there are intrigues maturing the whole time with a view to depriving the country of its rights, in the dark. Italy still clings to the islands, and still maintains a powerful grip on northern Epirus; Bulgaria suddenly advances claims in Thrace, which she has never advanced before; whilst the right of the Hellenes to Smyrna and Korytza, which is established by every conceivable law of self-determination, is being fought as bitterly as though the claim were to Avlona or to Constantinople itself. Not that Greece has not got a claim to Avlona and to Constantinople, but those are claims to which opposition might be expected, whereas the opposition to the claim to Korytza and to Smyrna has to be based on an utter disregard of ethnology and justice.

The fact is that not only does Italy object to being expelled from the islands, but wishes to extend her sphere of influence throughout all that was recently Albania. In precisely the same way those two recent allies, the Bulgarian and the Turk, are desirous of liquidating their political and military failure at the expense of anybody but themselves. Bulgaria has developed a sudden ethnological claim in Thrace, an ethnological claim based, when it is examined, on the same disgraceful argument as the claim of the Turks to Armenia. The already quoted declaration of Talaat that he would solve the Armenian question by leaving no Armenian question to be solved, seems to have acted as an incitement to the Tzar Ferdinand to settle the Thracian question on precisely the same basis. Mr. Venizelos has shown, with unwearied patience and moderation, that any claim Bulgaria could put forward in Thrace must be based on the extermination and expatriation of the Greek inhabitants. The various commissions which have been appointed to investigate the charges of the atrocities in the Near East, have substantiated both the Armenian and the Greek contentions. Yet in spite of this the Turk is claiming Armenia, as the Bulgarian is making claims in Thrace, on the basis of an extermination and depopulation which they themselves designed, and for any success in which they are themselves responsible. If there ever was a reason for accepting the claims of Greece and of Armenia, it would be the arguments put forward against them by the Bulgarians and the Turks.

It was bad enough when the cloak of respectability

was thrown over King Ferdinand and his ministers, but now this cloak has been transferred to the shoulders of the Ottoman triumvirate, who ruled in the name of the Sultan. A remarkable disinclination is manifesting itself to making the Turk responsible for his atrocities during the war. The chorus of execration, which saluted his orgies in Asia Minor, is, as is usual, gradually turning into an almost faint accent of extenuation. The friends of Armenia, who grew up in a night, when the Turk marched into the German camp, are all again turning their faces in the direction of Constantinople, with the result that the Armenians are likely, when it is too late, to learn another lesson in the policy of putting your trust in princes and forgetting the common people who were your friends in adversity. The Greeks have never been guilty either of want of gratitude or of such political shortsightedness; but the Greeks would pay the penalty, in a measure, equally with the Armenians in the re-establishment of the yoke of Constantinople in the Near East. The simple truth is that the Greek is the natural and proper successor to the inheritance of Constantinople, and this will remain the fact, no matter whom the political intrigues of the hour place in the throne of the Sultan on the Golden Horn. What the world is witnessing today, in the Near East, is the cynical discarding of the watchwords of the Allies, during the intensity of the great struggle. But no statesman, no matter how powerful, can play with Principle without planting the seeds of future trouble, and perhaps producing an almost immediate crop of disaster. The tendency of Paris, just at the present moment, is to have found the Balkans a powder barrel, and to be in danger of leaving it a mine.

"Reds" and the American Sunday

AMONG the many American conceptions that seem just now to be passing through a period of challenge and reassertion, possibly the American Sunday may deserve a little special attention. Direct attacks upon its traditional observance have most frequently presented themselves in the form of efforts to provide for the playing of baseball, or golf, or for theatrical entertainments, by some mitigation of the law. But the thing that is really opposing itself to the American idea of Sunday, as the "Lord's day" and a holy day, is the so-called Continental Sunday, the idea of that day and its observance that has generally prevailed in Europe. It is only natural that some such opposition of conceptions should have been brought about in the United States. No such unfiltered flood of European immigration as that of the last two or three decades could ever have been permitted to roll in unchecked without subjecting American institutions to more or less European coloration. And just as there has been an easy-going tendency to accept European immigration as something that could not affect America, so a superficial liberalism has been willing to tolerate the European Sunday as something that could do America no harm. Recent experience, however, has stimulated more careful analysis with respect to matters of this sort. Americans who have national ideals at heart have discovered that not everything that has come unchallenged from Europe has deserved a welcome. And it is now a question worth asking, whether the European Sunday should be allowed to displace the day as an American institution.

One thing to be noted in this connection is that a principal menace to Sunday as Americans observe it lies in the presence of the so-called "Red" radicals. Not only do their European experience and racial traits prevent them from appreciating American ideas, including the idea of Sunday; but their radicalism is of the kind, Socialistic, Communistic, Bolshevistic, or what not, that, while obsessed with a notion of reason, binds itself to atheism. It is too worldly wise, too sophisticated, to confess to any belief in God. And this abjuration is the abyss which separates it forever from the real America. America, even more than some native sons realize, is officially a God-fearing Nation. It does not, cannot, abjure faith in Deity. Not even the agnosticism or the atheism of individual Americans can ever blot out the fact that the founders of this Nation, in official phraseology, recognized the overweening power of divine Providence and expressed a "firm reliance" on its protection. Or that the parent state, Massachusetts, in its fundamental state documents, officially declared it to be "the right as well as the duty of all men in society, publicly, and at stated seasons, to worship the Supreme Being, the great Creator and Preserver of the universe," and in the same way prescribed that every individual shall be free to worship God "in the manner and season most agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience . . . provided he doth not disturb the public peace, or obstruct others in their religious worship." These declarations are peculiarly and fundamentally American. Their spirit cannot be broken down, their faith extinguished, without extinguishing America's vital spark. And as the United States of early times "remembered the Sabbath day to keep it holy," fulfilling the scriptural command in precept and practice, why not now?

Not all the worldly wisdom of the most advanced thinkers can make the Decalogue old-fashioned. Not for nothing do the early official documents of the United States express an abiding faith in the creator. And whatever concessions this Nation may make to individual liberty, it cannot safely foster a sentiment anywhere within its borders that would yield to such things as baseball, or golf, or the theater, or even the Socialist orator, in the American Sunday, any of that precedence which has always been accorded as a matter of course to the public worship of God.

Old Brooms and Senate Corners

DOUBTLESS there are more individuals able to name the author of that wise saying, "A new broom sweeps clean," than there are persons who can tell who first made the astute rejoinder, "But it takes an old one to find the corners." That both aphorisms may be applied with some point to the personnel of government, however, is a matter of rather common knowledge. The new member of such a body as the United States Senate

often goes in with a determination to effect some reform or achieve some distinction that gives his early career in the chamber a stamp of earnestness such as may fade as time fixes his legislative habits and acquaintances and experience dulls the luster of his position. Yet, although the senator of long service may take himself and his senatorial acts with less apparent seriousness, he gives evidence that he "knows the ropes"; he secures practical results with a definiteness and certainty such as many a new man would attempt in vain.

Considerations of this sort are perhaps suggested to many people in the United States today as they observe the activities of the distinguished Senator who is eldest in point of service. Few men in American political life of recent times have enjoyed a higher reputation for scholarship and love of social refinement than the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, yet his successive terms in the Senate since March of 1893 have developed qualities of political shrewdness and partisan leadership that make him formidable where many of his juniors would be of little practical effect. Senator Lodge, through his seniority of service, now overshadows other members as he himself was overshadowed in the days when that other son of Massachusetts, the Honorable George F. Hoar, was a dominant figure in the Senate. In those days, Maine, as well as Massachusetts, had a place high up on the continuous service list. Today, Maine is twenty-eight places down; and the junior Senator from Massachusetts, as the junior of all, is at the foot.

Men from western states are now reaching high rank in point of seniority. Senator Warren of Wyoming, next after Senator Lodge in point of continuous service, antedated the Massachusetts man in the Senate by serving from 1890 until 1893. There was for him, however, a break from 1893 until 1895. Senator Martin of Virginia and Senator Knute Nelson of Minnesota also rank second for continuous service. Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania comes third; Senator Culberson of Texas and Senator McCumber of North Dakota fourth. Senator Reed Smoot of Utah ranks seventh, Senator La Follette of Wisconsin eighth, and Senator Borah of Idaho tenth.

Of the Foreign Relations Committee, now occupying the center of attention on account of its relationship to the Peace Treaty and League of Nations discussion, Senator Moses of New Hampshire is the youngest in point of service, ranking as thirty-fourth on the general list, while Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, next to the New Hampshire man on the committee, is, like Senator Johnson of California, and Senator New of Indiana, included in a considerable group of members whose rank on the general list is thirty. Of members of the Foreign Relations Committee not previously named, most of them are well up among the seniors. Senator Brandegee of Connecticut comes just ahead of Senator Borah. Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Senator Pomeroy of Ohio, and Senator John Sharp Williams of Mississippi are in a group ranking in nineteenth place, which, by the way, includes Senator Myers of Montana, Senator Poinsett of Washington, and Senator Reed of Missouri. Senator Fall of New Mexico is in the group holding twenty-second place. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, promoter of educational measures, is in twenty-first. Senator Cummins of Iowa, a leader in handling the railroad problem, ranks fifteenth. Senators Gore and Owen of Oklahoma are the only two from one state of equal rank, both holding twelfth place, having served continuously since their state was admitted to the Union, in 1907. Twentieth place is held by Senator Kenyon of Iowa, who has been of late as prominently identified with the legislation for control of the packers as his colleague with that for regulation of railroads.

Whether or not the Senate's new brooms are sweeping clean, without much doubt the old ones are finding the corners.

George Eliot

THE effect of early surroundings upon the work of great novelists has ever been a theme of peculiar interest. With some, as for instance the three Brontës, these surroundings were everything. To the Brontë sisters the grand sweep of their rugged upland country was at once inspiration and subject for a story. It entered into their lives and works with such strange intensity that they were never really happy and at ease, in their writing any more than in their living, when away from it. The lonely moors and fells of the West Riding of Yorkshire are indeed the key to the writings of "the three children," and anyone who knows and loves the Brontë country has no difficulty in understanding how this may be.

It is the same with George Eliot, but in a curiously different way, for the country round Chilvers Coton in Warwickshire, where Marian Evans was born, one hundred years ago today, makes no pretense to grandeur, nor to more than a very homely beauty. The broad meadows of the midland plain, with their long lines of willows marking river and stream; the wide cornfields, straggling hedgerows, trim villages, and cottage gardens, could scarcely serve a writer as more than a background, and it was as background that George Eliot ever used them. And yet they did serve also another purpose. To Marian Evans, the daughter of Robert Evans, sturdy Tory, manager of several large estates, a man "whose services were valued through several counties," who was wont, so his daughter has recorded, to utter the word "Government" in a tone that charged it with awe, to her, the placid countryside round Chilvers Coton never lost its "conservative spirit." And so it became a foil for her liberalism. To George Eliot it appeared as an eighteenth-century calm which had managed somehow to survive amidst the revolution of the nineteenth, but which was inevitably amongst the things that were passing away.

Nevertheless, George Eliot never entirely broke free from its conservatism. Whilst she was, for her day, tremendous in her daring and in her readiness to break with convention, both in thought and deed, as Sir Leslie Stephen has well said of her, "a touch of pedagogic severity saddens her view of a frivolous world." George Eliot is not like Emily Brontë, for instance, an uncon-

scious iconoclast, one who just moves forward because she needs must, and let who may take note of the devastation she leaves in her wake. Everything George Eliot does she does with the utmost deliberateness. She portrays human nature with tremendous power and insight in many of its aspects, but always with the steady hand and unperturbed thought of complete detachment.

And yet it is, of course, as a painter rather than a delineator of character, that George Eliot posits her chief claim to distinction. Her characters are wonderful portraits of actual people. And again and again, as one reads, one pauses to wonder at the gracious ways in which the picture grows and the consummate skill with which it is painted. The second chapter of "Amos Barton," for instance, is one of the great triumphs of literature in this respect. When this has been said, perhaps the key to George Eliot has been found. She is one of the greatest copyists in English literature, as she was practically devoid of originality and imagination. Those who are familiar with the scenes amidst which she spent her childhood and early womanhood are constantly amazed at the vividness with which these scenes and the people that went and still go with them live. The famous "Scenes of Clerical Life," in favor of which Carlyle promised to break his rule of never reading a novel, "Adam Bede," "Silas Marner," and "The Mill on the Floss" are all indeed drawn and painted from models. True, all novelists have done the same thing more or less, but few with such faithfulness as George Eliot, and few have succeeded as she has succeeded.

Notes and Comments

ONE thinks back to the consultations of General Washington and Major l'Enfant over the plans for the beautification of the national capital, and marvels somewhat to find the Art Commission today suggesting that they should be carried out. The suggestion verifies after a hundred years the good judgment of the first President and his expert city-planner, and when the best opinion of posterity so well agrees with that of the Father of his Country, one might reasonably conclude that the least a grateful nation can do is to make the city look as the great American for whom it was named saw it in his own imagination. The change would take away the botanic gardens, for which space is elsewhere available, and provide an open approach to the Capitol. One foresees no serious opposition from the Brooklyn Standard Union, which remarks that the "botanic garden idea" never did any "work of any importance, and lately has been mainly useful as an asylum for political lame ducks and a propagating plant for flowers for favored officials."

HOPE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The path was arid, and it led upward through regions drear,

So that, to one who toiled, it seemed as though her foot-steps,

Faltering, could never reach the heights that promise held Of rest and peace. But as she journeyed on, and upward Held her gaze, she soon perceived the sky was blue, the color

True of hope, while, in the stillness of the silent night, The stars shone down with blessing of encouragement. And then one noon she found an arch of rock that gave Her shadow from too fervent heat, while in a sheltered nook

She saw a slender harebell quiver like a thing of light. Then rose a song of joy from out her lonely heart. For she perceived that, though the path seemed steep And sometimes hard to tread, there never was a step She took but Love had trod before!

At a dinner of the Industrial League, in London, Col. John Ward remarked, in reference to the "new social world" created by the war, that if either side sought to make a temporary peace in order to put the other in the position of "the bottom dog," no ultimate peace could ensue. This analogy from the kennel, if somewhat trite, illustrates aptly enough the crux of industrial or social development. Peace is never reconcilable with aggression or the will to dominate. It is just such crude, canine propensities which would keep the social backyard in a perpetual *mélée*. It is not, however, an unheard-of thing for dogs of the most diverse types to be on friendly terms. Thus, if the Labor dog and the Capitalist dog would agree to drop the bone of contention, and wag their tails cooperatively, the whole kennel might ere long be barking, "What jolly dogs are we!"

A PERSON with a taste for figures has estimated that a large department store in New York delivers a package to a customer's address every one and one-quarter seconds for eight hours a day during 300 days in the year; the store, in other words, sends home annually 6,750,000 packages, ranging in size from a small parcel to a household refrigerator. The performance, one may believe, astonishes the observer more than it does the store management, which has reduced it to a system that conveys a procession of packages on an endless canvas belt from the wrapping room, provides expeditious sorters-out, expeditious bins, corresponding to different sections of the city, to sort them into, expeditious packing into trucks so that what goes in first shall be the last to come out, with other nice details of expeditious procedure. Here is an example of speed without the haste that Seneca long ago remarked "trips up its own heels, fetters and stops itself."

THE formation, recently announced, of the Village Clubs Association marks a memorable departure in English village life. It arose out of a discussion of the Agricultural Club. The main idea of the association is to help village people to conduct, by themselves and for themselves, centers of amusement and recreation. They are to supply themselves with what they want, rather than with what other people think they ought to have; the association helping them, but not dictating in any way. This may well be the seed of a very big movement, and is a noteworthy sign of the times.